

Austria	..... 8 S.	Lebanon	..... 90 P.
Belgium	..... 12 B.F.	Luxembourg	..... 12 L.F.
Denmark	..... 2 D.Kr.	Morocco	..... 150 D.
Eire (Inc. tax)	..... 9 P.	Netherlands	..... 3 Fl.
France	..... 140 Fr.	Norway	..... 2 N.Kr.
Germany	..... 1 D.M.	Portugal	..... 1 Esc.
Great Britain	..... 8 P.	Spain	..... 16 Ptas.
Greece	..... 10 Dr.	Sweden	..... 1.75 S.Kr.
India	..... Rs. 3.00	Switzerland	..... 1.25 S.Fr.
Iran	..... 25 Rls.	Turkey	..... 1.25 L.
Italy	..... 160 Lire	U.S. Military	..... 30.20
Israel	..... 1.25 N.	Yugoslavia	..... 6 D.

TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Partly cloudy, occasional showers. Temp. 55-59 (11-14).
TOMORROW: Partly cloudy, occasional showers. Temp. 54-58 (10-14).
LONDON: Variable cloudiness. Temp. 57-63 (14-17).
TOMORROW: Partly cloudy. Temp. 55-61 (13-15).
NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. Temp. 55-61 (13-15).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

Apollo-16 Power On For Sunday Moon Shot

CAPE KENNEDY, Fla., April 14 (UPI)—Ground crews activated three generators in the Apollo-16 moonship today and the countdown cruised without a hitch toward Sunday's launch to the moon's highlands.

The weather outlook remained satisfactory, although space flight meteorologists reported they were closely watching an intense springtime storm evolving in the central United States.

Paul C. Donnelly, associate director of launch operations, said that technicians had found "nothing suspect" in their detailed check of the 383-foot space machine.

Astronauts John W. Young, 41, Thomas K. Mattingly, 36, and Charles M. Duke, 36, slowed the pace of training today for the first time in months. Cmdr. Mattingly and Lt. Col. Duke brushed up on key operations in a command ship trainer and Comdr. Young reviewed paper work. Tomorrow is scheduled as a day of rest for the three space fliers.

At Launch Complex 39, engineers started the flow of hydrogen and oxygen to the spacecraft's three fuel cell generators and the resulting chemical reaction produced electricity and water which is used for drinking. The fuel cells will supply nearly all the command ship's power during the 12-day mission.

After the fuel cells were activated, engineers started load-



ISOLATION QUARTERS—Apollo-16 astronauts in isolation in preparation for their launching on Sunday. From left to right are: astronauts Thomas K. Mattingly, John W. Young and Charles M. Duke, Jr., studying moon charts held by geologists.

ing liquid hydrogen and liquid oxygen into the spacecraft's spherical tanks to supply the generators. The oxygen, maintained at 297 degrees Fahrenheit below zero also is used for breathing.

The pace of preparations also picked up around the world. Tracking stations were getting ready for the mission and recovery forces were practicing in the Pacific Ocean.

Crews were beginning to fill motels, hotels and camp sites around the spaceport. Living facilities have been booked solid for months.

Apollo-16's mission is to investigate the unexplored high-

Unions Reject British Plea On Rail Strike

LONDON, April 14 (AP)—Britain's 300,000 trainmen decided today to go ahead with a nationwide slowdown strike, rejecting an appeal for arbitration.

Union leaders dismissed government accusations of industrial blackmail and hinted that Prime Minister Edward Heath might call a sudden general election on the issue of inflationary pay settlements.

The slowdown—including strict adherence to work rules and a ban on overtime throughout the state-owned railroad network—is due to start at midnight Sunday in support of the unions' request for a 16 percent pay increase. The railmen have rejected an offer of an 11 percent increase.

The 11 percent pay increases would give train engineers an average basic wage of £30 a week and other men more than £20.

The three major rail unions today rejected pleas from Employment Minister Maurice Macmillan to accept the rail board's offer to settle the dispute through arbitration.

Union statements made it clear that only an increased pay offer could avert the slowdown, which is expected to hamper passenger and freight services and disrupt industry.

An unofficial slowdown on London trains has crippled commuter services, causing huge rush-hour delays and in some cases open hostility between angry travelers and railmen.

The situation was heated by harsh words in Parliament as labor members reacted angrily to a charge by Anthony Barber, Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the trainmen were blackmailing the country.

Russia Launches 1-Ton Satellite to Study Sun Rays

MOSCOW, April 14 (AP)—The Soviet Union today launched a satellite named Proton (Forecast), packed with equipment to study solar activity.

An announcement by Tass said the unmanned, 1,890-pound satellite was in an earth orbit that was between 124,274 and 590 miles from earth, 13 orbits in 97 hours, at an angle of 65 degrees to the equator, the press agency said.

Tass said the satellite's equipment was operating normally. It is designed to study and radio back data on "corpuscular, gamma and X-ray radiation of the sun, polar plasma flows and their interaction with the magnetosphere of the earth and magnetic fields in the near-earth outer space."

British Troops Return to Malta

VALETTA, April 14 (UPI)—Britain officially began the return of troops and equipment to this strategic Mediterranean island today, 19 days after a new agreement preventing the shutdown of Britain's military bases on Malta.

"Operation About Face," as Maltese call it, began with the arrival of a Royal Air Force VC-10 carrying airmen and sailors.

Prime Minister Dom Mintoff, after ordering all 3,200 British troops to leave Malta, signed on March 27 a seven-year agreement which includes an annual rent of \$36.4 million for use of the bases by Britain and its NATO allies.

Tupamaros Launch Drive By Killing 4

MONTVIDEO, Uruguay, April 14 (AP)—Tupamaro guerrillas unleashed open guerrilla warfare this morning, killing three officials and a former government under secretary and wounding a policeman and a woman.

Within a few hours, they shot and killed Armando Acosta, a Labor Police Subcommissioner Oscar Delella, Police Patron Officer Alberto Leites and Navy Capt. Ernesto Motto Benvenuto.

President Juan M. Bordaberry called an urgent cabinet meeting and the defense minister, Gen. Enrique O. Magrini, said: "We are in a state of war."

President Bordaberry asked Congress later today to declare a state of internal war.

Later gun fights erupted at various points in the city as security forces engaged bands of guerrillas.

The interior minister, Alejandro Rovinsky, said that at least eight Tupamaros had been killed in the fighting, including Alberto Cordero Grajales, the main Tupamaro strategist. He added that a major fight was developing in the Malvin district of the city.

Authorities said that Mr. Acosta was shot while crossing a downtown intersection in the capital.

Mr. Delella and his driver were killed and Officer Coll was wounded when their car was struck by at least 28 bullets fired by Tupamaros shooting from a pickup truck that intercepted the police vehicle.

Capt. Motto Benvenuto, 34, was slain in the town of Las Piedras, 15 miles from Montevideo. Police said that he was shot by Tupamaros as he was going to his home as he was going to his office at the Navy Building.

Criticizes Discrimination U.S. Official Declares EEC Neglects Interests of Others

By Joe Alex Morris

BONN, April 14 (UPI)—Europe is flexing its economic muscles and "paying only limited attention to the consequences for others," a top U.S. administration official said today.

Nathaniel Samuels, deputy under secretary of state for economic affairs, told a United Europe conference in Leverkusen that the Nixon administration is prepared to consider proposals for improving communication between the two economic blocs. He said original American concepts that a United Europe would be a universal blessing no longer hold true.

"We cannot assume that broadening a single market... will automatically be in the general international interest," he said.

New Institutions

He sharply criticized discriminatory European Economic Community trade policies and said, "We see few, if any, signs of movement toward modification of certain policies adverse to the interests of nonmember countries."

Mr. Samuels' call for new institutional forms to bridge differences was endorsed by Hans Apel, a Social Democratic deputy. Pointing out that Chancellor Willy Brandt has urged this for years, he said, "At the time, the Americans were not particularly interested."

Mr. Apel said, "American complaints over economic protectionism in the community are highly exaggerated."

American investments in Common Market countries—the turnover in 1968 was \$14 billion in U.S.-owned European plants—have themselves adversely affected full employment in the United States, he added.

"From a protected weakling, West Europe has developed into a competitor of the United States," he said. "This means even more close cooperation between the Common Market and North America is necessary."

© Los Angeles Times

President Addresses Parliament Nixon, Trudeau Plan to Seek To End Trade Talks Impasse

OTTAWA, April 14 (Reuters)—President Nixon and Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau today agreed to review their positions with the aim of breaking a deadlock over trade that recently has strained relations between the two countries.

Mr. Nixon came here last night on a two-day visit hoping to ease current strains in U.S.-Canadian relations largely brought about by trade differences.

White House press secretary Ron Ziegler said that the agreement by both countries to review their positions did not necessarily mean that mutual concessions would be forthcoming.

But he said that there now was a very good possibility that negotiations—broken off in February—would resume soon.

The United States has been putting strong pressure on Canada to lower tariffs, particularly on cars, to reduce the large Canadian trade surplus.

Canada has stubbornly resisted, arguing that the trade surplus is wiped out by profits from U.S. business interests in Canada.

Mr. Nixon and Mr. Trudeau met for almost two hours at the Canadian Parliament, which was heavily guarded by Royal Canadian Mounted Police as well as regular police and U.S. security men.

Threats of anti-American demonstrations and official concern to avoid a repetition of the physical attack on Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin when he was here last year led to the tightest security measures ever taken in Ottawa.

But the snow-covered square outside Parliament and the surrounding streets were almost deserted as Mr. Nixon arrived.

The President and Mr. Trudeau acknowledged in advance that they could not hope to settle their trade differences at a summit meeting. But officials said afterward that both leaders showed an attitude of moving toward a resumption of the trade negotiations.

In his address to the Canadian Parliament, President Nixon indirectly warned the Soviet Union to exercise restraint in international affairs and not to encourage aggression.

"We can agree to limit arms," Mr. Nixon said. "We can declare our peaceful purposes. But neither the limitation of arms nor the declaration of peaceful purposes will bring peace if—directly or indirectly—the aggressive use of existing weapons is encouraged."

Fight for An Loc Rages; Enemy Broadens Drive

Documents From Hanoi Talk of Trap

By Fox Butterfield

SAIGON, April 14 (NYT)—The enemy offensive in Binh Long Province north of Saigon was carefully planned last winter in Hanoi as a trap to draw the South Vietnamese Army away from more-populated areas near the capital and the Mekong Delta, making them vulnerable to guerrilla attack, according to secret enemy directives made available today by intelligence sources.

The orders outline a major campaign to last for one to two months, that resembles remarkably the serious battle developing in Binh Long Province, where the South Vietnamese government has rushed in its last reserves of paratroopers and the 21st Division from the lower Mekong Delta 160 miles away to try to save Saigon's Fifth Division.

The orders were issued by COSVN, the Central Office for South Vietnam, which U.S. analysts say is the North Vietnamese Politburo's office for directing the war in South Vietnam. It is believed to be headed by Pham Hung, the fourth or fifth-ranking member of the nine-man Politburo and to be in northeastern Cambodia.



Ly Van Sau, Viet Cong spokesman, at news conference.

New Attacks Called Worst Since 1968

By Malcolm W. Browne

SAIGON, April 14 (NYT)—The battle for the provincial capital of An Loc, 55 miles north of Saigon, raged tonight amid indications that powerful enemy reinforcements of infantry and tanks were on the way.

Even without fresh forces, North Vietnamese troops reportedly were maintaining their hold on those parts of the town that they seized yesterday. They continued to command artillery positions, pouring heavy fire on the South Vietnamese defenders.

The enemy grip on Route 13 also tightened as Saigon's reinforcements tried unsuccessfully to move to the relief of An Loc.

It was reported that concentrated bombing by B-52s and fighter-bombers on the outskirts of An Loc had killed 200 enemy soldiers, but the threat to the town and the encircled troops evidently remained critical.

The scope of the current enemy offensive, in its 16th day, appeared to have broadened significantly.

Vietnamese military statisticians announced that there were 107 enemy-initiated actions in South Vietnam yesterday and today—the highest figure since the Tet offensive in 1968.

These were some of the main developments:

- The Hanoi radio reported heavy U.S. air attacks on North Vietnam and said six fighter-bombers had been shot down, bringing to 32 the number claimed since the raids resumed.
- Tan Son Nhut air base, on the outskirts of Saigon, was reportedly shelled tonight, but the three rockets were said to have missed the base and to have killed 11 civilians. It was the first attack on the base since last Aug. 29.
- Fire Base Bastogne, a key position 19 miles southwest of Hue in the northern part of the country, remained under siege. The 500 South Vietnamese troops there reportedly were dangerously short of food, water and ammunition, and it was disclosed that only one helicopter had been able to reach them in the last three days because of enemy fire.
- In the Central Highlands, enemy infantry and heavy artillery pressed hard near Kontum and on Route 19, between Pleiku and An Khe.
- Terrorist attacks occurred in many parts of the country, including Da Nang and Saigon, and at the air bases at Nha Trang and Phu Cat. There was a 30 percent increase in such attacks since yesterday.
- In Kampot Province of southern Cambodia, heavy engagements were reported with North Vietnamese troops moving toward the nearby South Vietnamese border. Details were not available, but military sources said that casualties on both sides had been heavy.

With strategists here wondering where the next big push will occur, and with South Vietnamese reserves already fully committed (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Two Directives

The two documents made available today are labeled COSVN Directive 42, dated early last December, and COSVN Directive 43, which is believed to have been issued in late February to amplify the earlier order.

The two directives apply only to the area around Saigon and the delta, and not to the Central Highlands or the Quang Tri region, where the enemy is thought to have established separate command centers.

The authors of the documents appear very confident that in the present fighting, which is compared in importance to the Tet offensive of 1968, the Communist troops can easily defeat (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Nixon Chooses New Bonn Envoy

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP)—President Nixon has picked career diplomat Martin J. Hillenbrand as his next ambassador to Bonn, diplomatic sources reported today. The West German government is understood to have expressed satisfaction with Mr. Nixon's choice, the informants said.

Administration officials declined to confirm Mr. Hillenbrand's planned nomination.

Naming an ambassador is State Department officials traditionally remain tight-lipped waiting for the White House to make the announcement.

Dropping of Thieu Demanded

Viet Cong in Paris Again Ask U.S., Saigon to Attend Talks

PARIS, April 14 (AP)—The Viet Cong today reiterated their demand that the United States and South Vietnam return to regular sessions of the Vietnam peace talks here.

Ly Van Sau, spokesman for the Viet Cong delegation to the talks, said at a news conference, "President Nixon must cease his aggression against Vietnam. We support of President Nguyen Van Thieu and resume the peace conference to respond positively to our peace plan."

Otherwise, Mr. Sau said, "The South Vietnamese people will continue their fight for independence."

He noted that the Communists had demanded that the United States and South Vietnam resume meetings on April 6 and April 13. "But all we received in response were arrogant notes rejecting our proposals... and a continuation by the United States of the cruel war," he said.

Asked about a statement yesterday by Ambassador William J. Porter that President Nixon had secretly proposed to the other side a meeting on April 13,

Iraqis Report Heavy Battles With Iranians

BEIRUT, April 14 (Reuters)—Iraqi and Iranian forces have clashed in heavy battles on their border in the last four days, Baghdad Radio said tonight.

Quoting a military communiqué issued in Baghdad tonight, the radio said Iraqi troops inflicted heavy casualties and damage on Iranian "aggressors."

The Iraqi communiqué claimed Iranian troops were finally repulsed after the clashes, which began last Tuesday in the Khannakin area, northeast of Baghdad.

The communiqué said the confrontation began Tuesday when Iranian troops ambushed an Iraqi police vehicle while it was returning to Khannakin, setting the vehicle on fire and injuring a policeman.

The following day, Iranian forces opened up against Iraqi police with mortars and artillery.

Yesterday, "when Iranians attacked troops sent to reinforce the policemen, our forces returned to the front and the battle raged until 13 noon today," the communiqué added.



NORTHERN NEIGHBORS—U.S. President Richard Nixon and Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau at meeting at the Prime Minister's residence in Ottawa Friday.

Most Violent 36 Hours to Date

More Bombs, Threats Greet New U.K. Peace Bid in Ulster

From Wire Dispatches
BELFAST, April 14.—Terrorists continued today the onslaught of bombings begun yesterday, and by this afternoon the last 36 hours had seen more explosions—at least 38—than any comparable period in Northern Ireland's two and a half years of guerrilla warfare. The cost of damage yesterday and so far today was put at more than £1 million.

The Briton administering London's two-week-old direct rule of Ulster made one more peace move today, but also issued a warning against any Protestant backlash, and security forces imposed a new crackdown to block a further mushrooming of down-town-Belfast attacks.

But the moves by ruling authorities were accompanied by warlike proclamations from the rival camps of native Northern Irishmen. The Protestants' militant Ulster Vanguard said it would soon issue an "ultimatum" that British troops must clear out strongholds of the outlawed Irish Republican Army. And the IRA, for its part, warned the British against trying such a clearing operation against the Catholic enclaves it controls in cities of the province, notably Londonderry, the second largest in Ulster.

The peace move today by William Whitelaw, Britain's secretary of state ruling Northern Ireland, involved his freeing of nine more men from internment without trial as suspected terrorists.

"No Rope" for Terrorists
Mr. Whitelaw simultaneously assured security forces, and in directly the Protestant two-thirds of the 1.5 million Northern Irish, that his handling of internment "offers no hope to men who intend to terrorize the community." He added: "I intend that the perpetrators of violence should be pursued with the utmost vigor."

Some 800 Protestant women demonstrated today outside Belfast's Crumlin Road Jail as the nine were freed. Their release brought to 32 the number let go since Mr. Whitelaw took office. The total held without trial since last August has been put at between 700 and 900.

Mr. Whitelaw's conciliatory moves toward both sides failed today to placate a militant IRA supporter, member of Parliament Bernadette Devlin. Miss Devlin

and fellow MP Frank McManus announced plans for a march and rally at an internment camp a week from tomorrow, as "a deliberate test" of the ban on demonstrations. They also said they would risk jail by boycotting Monday a court hearing on charges that they participated in an illegal march.

A 64-year-old woman in predominantly Protestant Ballymoney, a village 40 miles northwest of Belfast, yesterday became the 302d fatality in 32 months of Ulster violence. She was killed in the bombing of a draper's store, and other Ulster explosions yesterday wounded one civilian man, one woman, three soldiers and two policemen. But today's bombings, while damaging property, had not by late afternoon caused any casualties.

Oil Complex Bombed
In Londonderry, an oil-tanker complex was bombed, but the explosive only fractured an empty pipe and dented one carrying oil. "We were lucky, the place could have gone up," an official said.

Other attacks included the bombing of a golf club in County Antrim, of a mountain rescue shack in the Mourne range south of Belfast, and of a laundromat in Belfast. The laundry establishment was extensively damaged by what army experts estimated to be a 50-pound gelignite charge.

Army units were assaulted by gunmen in at least four places today—in the Catholic Andersonstown district of Belfast, where snipers fired at a patrol dismantling a bomb, and at three army posts, in Londonderry and Stranmillis. No shots were fired by the soldiers, and no one was wounded. Army experts also dismantled bombs in Newcastle and Newry.

To rid this capital's center of violence, police will start Monday, with private cars between 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. in an attempt to foil the IRA strategy of leaving bombs in parked autos in the downtown area. The ban will be in force each week from Monday through Saturday.

Two youths, 17 and 18, appeared in court today on charges of causing grievous bodily harm to Mrs. Philomena McGuckian, 24, who was beaten with hockey sticks, doused with paint and feathers and tied to a lamp-post in a Catholic district of Belfast last weekend. The two youths were ordered held for a further hearing next week. The IRA has claimed that Mrs. McGuckian was driven from her home (she is now in hiding) because she gave information to security forces and distributed drugs in the area, charges she has denied. The two youths said they did not know she was five months pregnant.

In Dublin tonight, the Irish Republic's premier, Jack Lynch, said the continuing violence in the North was "only prolonging the agony of the people" and was delaying any reunification of the North and South. He said that in Britain's take-over of Ulster, "a start has been made... a climate can now be created within which solutions can be found."

In Vietnam

Laird Orders Study of USOs, Cites 'Fraudulent Activities'

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP).—Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird has ordered an investigation of the USOs, a world-wide following of the discovery of alleged "fraudulent activities" involving very substantial sums of money by USO officials in Vietnam, it was disclosed today.

In a letter to Rep. F. Edward Hebert, D. Fla., chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, Mr. Laird said a team of special investigators has been sent to Vietnam to aid in the investigation and that he has asked the Internal Revenue Service for help.

Rep. Hebert's office released copies of the letter after the Defense Department issued a three-sentence announcement that it was investigating "alleged irregularities in some activities of the United Service Organizations in the Republic of Vietnam."

No other details were provided. But in his letter, Mr. Laird revealed that the investigation so far "has uncovered information which indicates that some USO personnel have been engaged in fraudulent activities involving very substantial sums of money which have gone to the benefit of such personnel at the expense of our servicemen."

Black Market Activities
"In addition, there is evidence of currency manipulation and black market activities by the same personnel which seriously conflict with the interests of both the government and those of the Republic of Vietnam," the defense secretary said.

Because of this, Mr. Laird said he has asked military investigators "to explore the situation in all other areas where the USOs are present."

The USO is a civilian-run organization which provides American servicemen with entertainment and recreational activities almost everywhere they are stationed. At one point, the USO operated 18 servicemen's clubs in Vietnam, but with withdrawals of American troops, this number is being reduced to three.

USO headquarters in New York would say only it was aware of the investigation and that it was cooperating with the Defense Department and the U.S. Command in Saigon.

"Pending completion of the investigation, it would not be appropriate to discuss further details," the USO said in a statement by retired Army Maj. Gen. Francis Sampson, the USO president.

Romanian Minister Holds Talks in Israel
JERUSALEM, April 14 (UPI).—Deputy Foreign Minister George Macoveanu, of Romania, met Israeli Premier Golda Meir and Foreign Minister Abba Eban today to discuss possible Romanian efforts to break the Middle East deadlock, political sources said.

A communiqué issued after the three-hour meeting said that "a special part of the talks" between Mr. Macoveanu and Mr. Eban "was devoted to the situation in the Middle East and the question of peace in the region."



APARTHEID FOE—Anglican Dean Gonville French-Beytagh (white coat) accepting congratulations Friday in Johannesburg after successful appeal against jail term.

Anglican Dean's Conviction Quashed by S. African Court

BLOEMFONTEIN, April 14 (Reuters).—A court today upheld the appeal by the Anglican dean of Johannesburg, the Very Rev. Gonville French-Beytagh against his conviction under South Africa's Terrorism Act and quashed a five-year jail sentence.

The 60-year-old priest, a British subject and outspoken critic of apartheid, was convicted in Pretoria Supreme Court last year on three charges and given the minimum sentence of five years.

In a 226-page judgment handed down in the appellate division of the Supreme Court today, the chief justice said that the trial judge had erred in finding the dean guilty on any of the counts and ordered the conviction and sentence to be set aside.

Church bells rang out in Johannesburg but the bells of his own cathedral were silent when the dean arrived for a special thanksgiving service after the verdict. Several cathedral workers said that the police had told them not to continue ringing the bells because of unnecessary noise.

Greeted by 2,000 But when the stocky, white-haired cleric walked through the doors, he was greeted by well-wishers, nearly all of them African. He told the congregation of about 2,000 persons that he would leave for London tonight.

The dean, whose term of office has expired after seven years, said that he was not sure of his future plans and did not know whether he would return to South Africa.

But the most Rev. Norman Luyt, archbishop of Johannesburg, confirmed that the dean would retire and said, "He has would retire and said, 'He has

Among the other points made in directives are:
● The offensive was originally scheduled to begin in early February, as U.S. officials had repeatedly predicted, but was delayed for unstated reasons.

● In addition to "inflicting heavy losses on U.S. and government forces" and "defeating the Vietnamization program," an original purpose of the offensive was to undermine President Nixon's political influence and render his visit to Peking in February a political failure.

● Hanoi continued heavily on U.S. anti-war sentiment to limit the Nixon administration's reaction to the offensive. The authors estimate that in the face of the attacks, "the U.S. will continue its troop withdrawal schedule and its reduction of aid to the government."

● Serious weaknesses are admitted in the organization and strength of the Viet Cong guerrillas as contrasted to the North Vietnamese Army. "Recruitment of secret guerrillas has been totally inadequate." Directive 43 states.

The directive also criticizes the dissemination of party orders as "inadequate and superficial" and accuses village leaders of relying on the regular North Vietnamese Army rather than building up local guerrilla units.

Uprising Planned
Directive 43 specifies that the attacks by regular army troops must be preceded by a "spontaneous uprising" in villages and cities. The order warns the North Vietnamese Army commanders "to refrain from exposing themselves until after the spontaneous uprising occurs."

Unlike the enemy's Tet offensive of 1968, when there were widespread, though eventually abortive, uprisings by guerrillas in South Vietnam's cities, there have been no guerrilla incidents in the last two weeks in the urban areas. U.S. analysts are unsure whether this means that the Viet Cong are too weak to carry out the directive or whether there has been a change in plan and the uprising will come in a later phase of the offensive.

Directive 43 states that the "main theaters of war during this campaign" will be Tay Ninh, Binh Long and Binh Duong provinces, north and west of Saigon, and

no definite plans for the future. It is so summed at the moment that it is really quite hard to think straight in the circumstances.

Dean French-Beytagh was first arrested in January last year, held incommunicado for eight days and then released on bail. He was indicted on 10 counts under the Terrorism Act and convicted last November after a three-month trial.

He was found guilty of inciting a meeting of the women's anti-apartheid Black Sash Movement in Johannesburg to break the law and support violent revolution and inciting an undercover police agent, Henry Jordaan, to acts of violence and to prepare for a violent uprising.

Mr. Jordaan, a key state witness, testified that he had pretended to be the dean's friend for more than two years while reporting the cleric's activities to the police.

Brandt Urges Pact Foes to Confer Again

Seeks to Head Off New Delaying Tactics

BONN, April 14 (AP).—Two days after top-level talks between Chancellor Willy Brandt and opposition leader Rainer Barzel ended in deadlock, Mr. Brandt's government pressed today for a new round of discussions on its controversial Eastern treaties.

But government spokesman Conrad Ahlers told a news conference that the government is now convinced the treaties with Moscow and Warsaw will get the parliamentary majority needed for ratification.

Unlike the last Brandt-Barzel meeting, the chancellor will not try to reverse the opposition Christian Democratic party's "no" to the treaties, Mr. Ahlers said.

Instead, Mr. Brandt wants to meet Mr. Barzel again in two weeks to try and persuade him from using fruitless delaying tactics after the crucial May 4 vote, thus holding up but not blocking the ratification.

Rejects Criticism
Mr. Ahlers also rejected opposition criticism that the treaties—which recognize World War II German territorial losses—contain too few guarantees holding the Communist side to its bargain. He said Christian Democratic statements of the past two days do not make clear whether Mr. Barzel will accept Mr. Brandt's offer of new talks.

The main issue now is to avoid snafus in the "entire international defense schedule," he said. If the ruling Social-Liberal coalition—which has only 250 deputies to the opposition's 246 in the Lower House—can get the treaties accepted with an absolute majority of 249 votes on May 4, their future and that of the government will be assured.

But the Upper House, where the opposition has a 21-20 majority, could still force a second round of talks which could delay the whole process until some time in June—thus preventing an early start to the planned East-West European security conference, which the North Atlantic Treaty Organization could otherwise have discussed at a Bonn meeting on May 30-31.

Meanwhile, the legal committee of the Lower House—which earlier this week approved a Moscow treaty for recommendation today—gave the go-ahead to the Warsaw treaty.

The two pacts are now being discussed by the foreign affairs committee, which votes on them in about 10 days before passing them on to the Lower House for two final readings.

Hanoi Planned Trap to Lure Saigon's Troops from Capital

(Continued from Page 1)

South Vietnam's army even though it "enjoys extensive U.S. air, fire and mechanized support." The authors say that South Vietnam's disastrous campaign in Laos last year proves that North Vietnam's army is superior.

Among the other points made in directives are:
● The offensive was originally scheduled to begin in early February, as U.S. officials had repeatedly predicted, but was delayed for unstated reasons.

● In addition to "inflicting heavy losses on U.S. and government forces" and "defeating the Vietnamization program," an original purpose of the offensive was to undermine President Nixon's political influence and render his visit to Peking in February a political failure.

● Hanoi continued heavily on U.S. anti-war sentiment to limit the Nixon administration's reaction to the offensive. The authors estimate that in the face of the attacks, "the U.S. will continue its troop withdrawal schedule and its reduction of aid to the government."

● Serious weaknesses are admitted in the organization and strength of the Viet Cong guerrillas as contrasted to the North Vietnamese Army. "Recruitment of secret guerrillas has been totally inadequate." Directive 43 states.

The directive also criticizes the dissemination of party orders as "inadequate and superficial" and accuses village leaders of relying on the regular North Vietnamese Army rather than building up local guerrilla units.

Uprising Planned
Directive 43 specifies that the attacks by regular army troops must be preceded by a "spontaneous uprising" in villages and cities. The order warns the North Vietnamese Army commanders "to refrain from exposing themselves until after the spontaneous uprising occurs."

Unlike the enemy's Tet offensive of 1968, when there were widespread, though eventually abortive, uprisings by guerrillas in South Vietnam's cities, there have been no guerrilla incidents in the last two weeks in the urban areas. U.S. analysts are unsure whether this means that the Viet Cong are too weak to carry out the directive or whether there has been a change in plan and the uprising will come in a later phase of the offensive.

Directive 43 states that the "main theaters of war during this campaign" will be Tay Ninh, Binh Long and Binh Duong provinces, north and west of Saigon, and

no definite plans for the future. It is so summed at the moment that it is really quite hard to think straight in the circumstances.

Dean French-Beytagh was first arrested in January last year, held incommunicado for eight days and then released on bail. He was indicted on 10 counts under the Terrorism Act and convicted last November after a three-month trial.

He was found guilty of inciting a meeting of the women's anti-apartheid Black Sash Movement in Johannesburg to break the law and support violent revolution and inciting an undercover police agent, Henry Jordaan, to acts of violence and to prepare for a violent uprising.

Mr. Jordaan, a key state witness, testified that he had pretended to be the dean's friend for more than two years while reporting the cleric's activities to the police.

Georgia Sets Banker's Bail At \$5 Million

CARTERSVILLE, Ga., April 14 (Reuters).—Bail for the ex-president of local bank, charged here with one of the largest bank embezzlements ever known, was set at \$5 million.

Yet Lamar B. Hall, 49, managed to raise the bail, which was set yesterday, and was a record figure for Georgia. Four friends pledged their property.

Mr. Hall is accused of taking \$4.7 million from his bank, spending \$1 million of it at gambling casinos and hiding \$3 million, possibly in the Caribbean.

Aid to Poor Countries Called Two-Way Street at UNCTAD

SANTIAGO, Chile, April 14 (AP).—Some of the world's leading figures in international finance told a UN trade conference here today that global development is a two-way street: rich countries must give special treatment to poor ones, but poor nations must apply such measures as taxation and birth control.

The speakers—addressing the 141-nation conference known as UNCTAD III—included World Bank president Robert McNamara, U.S. Under-Secretary of

State John N. Irwin, British Trade Minister Michael Noble, West German Economy Minister Karl Schiller and French Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

"Our clear duty is to face up to mass poverty for what it really is... and make our first priority a threshold of human dignity and decency," Mr. McNamara said. But he added: "It is the responsibility of the developing nations to recognize the inequities that exist within their nations and to move to correct them."

Rampant Death, Disease
Mr. McNamara said that rich countries should increase foreign aid to poor countries. He said opposition to foreign aid in developed nations would disappear if people were "better informed" about the so-called third world, "in which death and disease are rampant... squalor and stagnation common."

On the other hand, he stated, developing countries must get serious in their own backyard about taxes, education and land reform "and not just programs and measures languishing in legislative debate and delay."

Mr. Noble added a controversial item to Mr. McNamara's list: birth control.

"The population explosion is a tremendous burden," the British minister told the delegates. "The developing countries can help themselves by tackling their population problems."

Rebuffed that birth control is a controversial topic in heavily Roman Catholic Chile and has been denounced here as an "imperialist plot," Mr. Noble said: "It is not fair to developed countries to demand they increase foreign aid to keep pace with populations where the number of heads increases twice as fast as in the developed world."

Not a Big Problem
Britain hopes to increase foreign aid by 7.8 percent annually during the next five years, Mr. Noble said in his speech. He said that anti-foreign aid sentiment in his country is "less vociferous than in the United States" and "not a big problem at the moment."

Mr. Irwin, head of the U.S. delegation to UNCTAD, said that despite an economic pinch at home, the United States will try to continue to help developing countries.

Mr. Irwin said that the United States recognized that many countries "do not share our beliefs in the benefits of private foreign investment. We do not contest the sovereign right of each country to decide for itself what role private investment should play in its own economy."

The United States "would like to work with all developing countries to preserve a climate in which investors, whether private or public, can count on investment protection and the fulfillment of contractual obligations in accordance with recognized international legal standards," he said.

Three Messages
SANTIAGO, Chile, April 14 (AP).—Pope Paul VI, Chinese Premier Chou En-lai and Russian Premier Alexei Kosygin have sent messages to the conference saying that world economic structures should be changed to make things fairer for poor countries.

Messages from the three leaders were read today during the opening session of the conference.

Filipino Troops Got \$20 Million For Vietnam Duty
MANILA, April 14 (Reuters).—A Senate committee has confirmed that the Philippine Civic Action Group (Philcag), which served in South Vietnam for three years, received American aid worth nearly \$20 million.

The seven-man committee reported yesterday after investigating a charge by a senator that the Philcag troops were mercenaries of the United States.

However, the committee said, it had no evidence that U.S. financing of some of the troops' activities was in exchange for their having been sent to Vietnam.

It also failed to confirm a charge that the 4,500 Philcag troops were getting overseas allowances from the United States aside from their Philippine pay.

Philcag was in Vietnam from August, 1966 until Dec. 20, 1969.

Cosmos-486 Launched
MOSCOW, April 14 (AP).—The Soviet Union launched another satellite in its top-secret Cosmos series today. It was No. 486.

Aides Confirm Order by Nixon To Block Cuban Ship Seizures

By Benjamin Welles

WASHINGTON, April 14 (NYT).—Senior officials disclosed here yesterday that U.S. warships in the Caribbean have been ordered by President Nixon to prevent—by force if necessary—Cuban vessels from seizing the merchant vessels of countries "friendly" to the United States.

The new secret instructions, which were issued in late February, stem from the seizure by Cuban patrol boats in December of two merchantmen operating out of Miami under Panamanian registration.

The *Lyra Express*, which was seized off the Cuban coast on Dec. 5, and the *Johnny Express*, which was taken after a fight on Dec. 15, nearly 100 miles away in the Bahamas, belong to the

Bahama Lines of Miami. Bahama Lines, which owns six freighters, belongs to four Bahamian brothers, Cuban refugees of Lebanese origin.

The Cuban regime has claimed that the two ships were involved in Central Intelligence Agency activities in Cuban waters.

Charges Denied
This was denied in Miami by Teofilo Babun, one of the brothers, and by Robert J. McCloskey, a State Department spokesman. Mr. McCloskey asserted that the two vessels had been on "... innocent passage and in no way were connected to the U.S. government."

Disclosure of the presidential orders to the Navy at this time appeared to be an attempt to bring to administration officials in view of the current meeting here of the General Assembly of the Organization of American States.

Delegations representing 32 member nations of the hemisphere organization are meeting here until April 21 discussing a wide variety of political, economic, social, juridical and administrative matters.

On Wednesday, Secretary of State William P. Rogers told the OAS that Cuba's "continuing interventionist behavior, its support for revolution and its close military ties with the Soviet Union" still constituted a "threat" to the hemisphere.

At the same time he pledged that "if changes in Cuba's policies and actions" should justify imposing the 1964 OAS sanctions against Cuba, the United States would act in concert with its fellow OAS members.

Rep. Dante Fascell, D., Fla., chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Latin America, said that the presidential order appeared to be a "reversal of the Nixon administration's low-profile policy."

Reversal Seen
"We seem to be going back to the United States as the policeman of the world," concept, Rep. Fascell said. "I know of no pending request for such protection by any third country. This policy should be discussed with the foreign ministers of the OAS."

Mr. McCloskey confirmed that orders were issued—following the December ship seizures—for an increase in U.S. naval "surveillance" activities in the Caribbean. Asked whether this meant aerial surveillance, Mr. McCloskey hinted that "it may not be only air."

He declined, however, to confirm or deny published reports that the White House was considering the specifics of the surveillance.

Administration sources said that there had been no further Cuban ship seizures following the attack on the *Johnny Express* on Dec. 15.

Libya Recalls Envoy to Iraq Over Soviet Tie

BEIRUT, April 14 (UPI).—Libya has decided to withdraw its ambassador from Iraq to protest the Iraqi-Soviet treaty of friendship and cooperation last week, signed this week, the Middle East News Agency said last night.

Quoting a Tripoli broadcast, the agency said Libya had also asked Iraq to withdraw its ambassador from Tripoli.

The measure falls a step short of a complete break of diplomatic relations, political sources said.

The Libyan Premier, Muammar Gadhafi, is an outspoken critic of Communism and the Soviet Union. In a recent interview published by the Beirut magazine *As Sayyid*, he described Russia as an "imperialist power" and Arab Communists as "Soviet lackeys."

Egypt is bound to the Soviet Union by a similar treaty, concluded last May. Col. Gadhafi, who leads a country allied with Egypt in the Federation of Arab Republics, has not publicly criticized President Anwar Sadat for aligning with the Soviet Union.

Filipino Troops Got \$20 Million For Vietnam Duty

MANILA, April 14 (Reuters).—A Senate committee has confirmed that the Philippine Civic Action Group (Philcag), which served in South Vietnam for three years, received American aid worth nearly \$20 million.

The seven-man committee reported yesterday after investigating a charge by a senator that the Philcag troops were mercenaries of the United States.

However, the committee said, it had no evidence that U.S. financing of some of the troops' activities was in exchange for their having been sent to Vietnam.

It also failed to confirm a charge that the 4,500 Philcag troops were getting overseas allowances from the United States aside from their Philippine pay.

Philcag was in Vietnam from August, 1966 until Dec. 20, 1969.

WEATHER

	O	F
ALGERIA	18	64
AMSTERDAM	12	55
ANAKAP	26	79
ANTWERP	17	63
BEIRUT	26	79
BELGRADE	26	79
BERLIN	15	59
BUCAREST	15	59
BUDAPEST	16	61
CALCUTTA	28	82
CASABLANCA	23	73
COPENHAGEN	8	48
DALLAS	22	72
DUBLIN	10	50
DUNDEE	11	52
FLORENCE	21	70
GENOVA	18	64
HAVANA	21	70
HONGKONG	24	75
LAS VEGAS	14	57
LONDON	22	72
LOS ANGELES	20	68
MADRID	20	68
MONTREAL	11	52
MOSCOW	11	52
MUNICH	11	52
NEW YORK	12	54
NICE	18	64
PARIS	11	52
PRAGUE	12	54
ROME	15	59
SOVIET UNION	11	52
STOCKHOLM	8	48
TEL AVIV	26	79
VIENNA	10	50
WARSAW	12	54
ZURICH	12	54

MICHEL SWISS
PERFUMES-GLOVES
BAGS-TIES-GIFTS
SPECIAL EXPORT DISCOUNT
18 Rue de la Paix - PARIS
Tel. 01-55-55-55

HARRY'S NEW YORK BAR
85 RIVE ROUGE, PARIS 17
JUST FEEL THE TAXI DRIVER
"BANK ROO DOE NOO" OR
"DOO ROO MEWLA" LYONS
(18 Rue Maitre, LYONS)

APRIL 15

5 Mine Union Officials Implicated In Murder of Insurgent Yablonski

By Ben A. Franklin

WASHINGTON, Pa., April 14 (UPI).—Top officials of the United Mine Workers of America were strongly implicated in court yesterday for the first time in the planning and financing of the murder of Joseph A. Yablonski, the UMW reform leader who was shot to death with his wife and daughter two years and three months ago.

The testimony, repeatedly linking the union and at least one official of its headquarters in Washington, D.C., directly to the payment for the Yablonski murders, came in a 22-page confession read in the Washington

County Court of Common Pleas yesterday morning.

The confession was made nine days ago to the FBI by Annette Gilly, 32, whose husband, Paul, has been convicted and sentenced to death for his part in the slayings of the Yablonskis on Dec. 31, 1969. Paul Gilly, of Cleveland, was by trade a house painter, not in the UMW.

Mrs. Gilly's statement was given to the FBI with the consent of her lawyer, Gerald Gold of Cleveland, and was "verified," according to prosecution spokesmen, in extensive lie-detector tests. It was made public in court to rebut a petition for the release on bail of Silas Huddleston, Mrs.

Gilly's father, Mr. Huddleston, 63, is the only one of the five original Yablonski "murder" defendants who has not yet been tried.

Those Implicated

The confession implicated five UMW officials, in addition to Mr. Huddleston, as having had, directly or indirectly, greater or lesser knowledge of the conspiracy to carry out the Yablonski murders. Much of it was, however, based on hearsay—on reports that Mrs. Gilly said were given to her by her husband or her father.

Only one additional arrest has been made so far as the result of her confession. That was the arrest on Wednesday by the FBI of William J. Prater in Lake City, Tenn. Mr. Prater is the one UMW officer named directly by Mrs. Gilly as having revealed to her his implication in the murder plot.

In November, 1969, Mrs. Gilly's confession said, "My father told me that the Yablonski murder had the approval of the 'big man.' To me that meant Tony Boyle, president, United Mine Workers." At another point, her statement said that "on the day Paul, my husband, was arrested, but prior to his arrest (he) told me that if anything should happen to him I should remember the following four names: Tiller, Owens, Pass and Prater. Paul drilled me on those names. I asked him why I should remember them and he told me I'd know when the time was right. He told me that the union would take care of me. He told me that with the union the sky was the limit, unless I talked; then the grave was the limit."

No Comment

UMW officials named in Mrs. Gilly's confession—none of whom could be reached yesterday for comment—were:

- W. A. (Tony) Boyle, the union's president, who defeated a challenge from Yablonski in the UMW's bitter presidential election in November, 1969. Mr. Boyle, who repeatedly has denied any union connection with the Yablonski slayings, has been convicted of violating federal laws by giving \$50,000 of the 1968 presidential campaign of Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, D. Minn. Mr. Boyle is appealing the conviction.

- John Owens, of Washington, D.C., the 33-year-old UMW secretary-treasurer, who is the head of one of several family hierarchies in the coal workers' union. Two of Mr. Owens' sons are high-ranking UMW employees, one as a lawyer in the headquarters and another as secretary-treasurer of the union's District 6 council in Columbus, Ohio.

- Albert Pass, of Middlesboro, Ky., secretary-treasurer of the UMW District 19 headquarters there. Mrs. Gilly's confession said that when her husband became "not happy dealing with my father" and with other low-ranking UMW officials on the murder plot, "he wanted to meet someone higher," arrangements were made by Mr. Prater that her husband should meet Mr. Pass.

- "After this meeting," the statement continued, "Paul told me he had obtained a promise from the union that they would furnish him with a high-paying job and would also give his father, Henry Gilly, a pension. I also heard that at this time an additional \$5,000 was promised upon completion of the job."

- William J. Prater, of La Follette, Tenn., a District 19 field representative under Mr. Pass. The confession, in a detailed account, said that Mr. Prater, the man arrested by the FBI on Wednesday, received the additional \$5,000 and "wiped the money off on both sides with rags to remove all fingerprints."

- "My father stated all three (Mr. Prater, Mr. Huddleston and Gilly) were gloves—one pair was green—while doing this. My father informed me of this to show how careful and cautious the union was over this matter."

- A sixth person, unnamed in the confession, who was said to have given the added \$5,000—the killers apparently had been promised only \$2,500 up to then—from Washington to Knoxville, Tenn. The courier was met at the airport by Mr. Prater and Mr. Huddleston, Mrs. Gilly's confession said.

Her statement represented a breakthrough for the prosecution. Richard Sprague, an assistant district attorney of Philadelphia, who is the special prosecutor for the Yablonski murder trials, predicted that there would now be more important developments in the two-year-old joint effort by Pennsylvania and the FBI "to get to the roots of the crime, the source of the murder money."



HIJACKER—Ricardo Chavez Ortiz, as he was interviewed inside the airliner by two Spanish-speaking newsmen.

Jet's Hijacker Didn't Want To Be Considered a Crackpot

By Joan Sweeney

LOS ANGELES, April 14.—Details became available today on the hijacking of a Frontier Airlines jetliner by a gunman who forced it down in Los Angeles and demanded free radio and television time to protest treatment of Mexican-Americans before surrendering.

Authorities acceded to the hijacker's demand for a live transmission from the plane to be carried over a Spanish-language radio station and a television outlet which also broadcast in Spanish. The man, delivered a rambling, 35-minute monologue in Spanish, then turned to the plane's pilot and said, "Forgive me captain... forgive me... I never had any intention of hurting anyone."

He was immediately taken into custody by FBI agents and arraigned before a U.S. magistrate who set bail at \$500,000.

The drama began at 8:18 a.m. aboard the twin-jet Boeing-737. It was Frontier flight 91, which had originated in Denver, Colo. and stopped at Albuquerque, N.M.

Eighteen minutes out of Albuquerque, the hijacker left his seat, walked down the aisle to the front galley where a stewardess was preparing drinks for the passengers.

"He pulled a gun out of a white bag he was carrying," she said. "He pointed it at me and said, 'I want to see the captain.'"

The stewardess knocked on the cockpit door, told the captain that a man with a gun wanted to come up front. Then she moved aside and Ortiz went into the cockpit.

First reports said the plane would land in Los Angeles for refueling and then fly on to Mexico. But after it touched down here two hours after the take-over, the man demanded only to interview him so he could tell his story to the world.

The hijacker at first refused to allow the 27 other passengers and six crew to leave the plane until he had talked to newsmen.

"Sure It's Worth It"

"If I lose my life, I want to be sure it's worth it," he told officers in the command post who talked with him via radio.

Finally, however, when he was told the newsmen were standing by, he allowed the passengers and the three stewardesses to disembark two hours and 37 minutes after landing, and the newsmen entered the plane.

Authorities said Ortiz had a history of psychiatric problems. He had been living in Santa Fe, N.M., for several months since losing his job in a restaurant here, but visited his wife and eight children in Los Angeles frequently.

In his disjointed broadcast that ranged in topics from the Ra expeditions by Thor Heyerdahl to pollution, Ortiz spoke of exploitation of Mexican-Americans.

He indicated that he hijacked the plane to get news coverage of his protest. He said that if he had walked into a radio or television station and asked for air time to express his grievances he would have been "laughed out as some crackpot."

"I am very intelligent and I know how to use and achieve my plans intelligently," he said.

"I've spent my life trying to make enough to support us all, now I can't find work. My family needs help."

"I wanted TV here so everyone would watch and pay attention to the situation we (Mexicans in the United States) are in. I'm just sorry that the crew and passengers had to lose time in this. I am sorry for all of them..."

© Los Angeles Times

Eastland Was Target

Party Loyalty Plan Rejected By Senate Democratic Caucus

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, April 14 (UPI).—Southern and Western Democrats joined forces in the Senate Democratic Caucus yesterday and killed a "party loyalty" plan aimed at ousting Sen. James O. Eastland, D. Miss., from the post of Judiciary Committee chairman next January. The vote was 29 to 20.

The challenge to Sen. Eastland was launched by Sen. Fred R. Harris, D. Okla., and Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, D. Minn., with strong backing from Common Cause, Americans for Democratic Action and Aaron Henry, who heads the Democratic party of the State of Mississippi, a rival to Sen. Eastland's own regular Democratic faction.

Written in broad language, the proposal was designed to insure general party loyalty, prevent senators from endorsing non-Democratic presidential candidates and threaten Sen. Eastland with the loss of his chairmanship unless he gave the Henry faction a share of the power in the Mississippi Democratic structure.

In a second vote, the caucus adopted a substantially watered-down version of a Harris-Humphrey demand that a majority of the Senate conferees, on any bill going to a House-Senate conference, be senators who support the major provisions of the bill.

Under the initial Harris-Humphrey proposal, the naming of the conferees would have been shifted from the committee chairmen, who now name them, to the majority leader. The requirement that a majority be senators who supported key provisions of the bill involved would have been absolute.

However, by a 34-to-14 vote, the caucus adopted an amendment by Sen. Ernest F. Hollings, D. S.C., imposing the requirement only "as far as practical" and leaving the selection of the conferees with the committee chairman.

Sen. Harris conceded this was less than he had sought but said that he was satisfied that it, nevertheless, was a "significant advance."

He said that at least it established a standard.

A spokesman for Common Cause said that the conference proposal had been put forward to prevent senators like the Finance Committee chairman,

Russell B. Long, D. La., and the Armed Services Committee chairman, John Stennis, D. Miss., from naming conferees friendly to themselves and surrendering too much of the Senate position—when it contained provisions they had opposed—in conferences with the House. Sen. Long said after the vote that he was satisfied with the conference action.

Grandson Acts to Clear Mudd Of Blame in Lincoln's Death

By Andrew H. Malcolm

CHICAGO (UPI).—"Free Dr. Mudd." While the political slogan is hardly on the lips of every American, it has lately aroused several thousand citizens who have proudly pasted such a sticker on their car bumpers.

Thus they have joined the 107-year-old fight to clear the name of Dr. Samuel A. Mudd, the country doctor who was sentenced to life imprisonment for setting the broken leg of John Wilkes Booth, President Lincoln's assassin. Dr. Mudd was the poor man whose travails are said to have prompted the expression, "Your name is mud."

Now in what supporters say will be the final attempt to clear the Mudd name, Sen. Philip Hart, D. Mich., and Dr. Mudd's 71-year-old grandson are sending a petition to President Nixon.

The petition seeks a presidential declaration that Dr. Mudd was "innocent of any crime in the circumstances surrounding the death of President Lincoln." Sen. Hart will also introduce a similar congressional resolution.

Grandson's Campaign

This latest historical footnote to Lincoln's death culminates almost a half-century's work for the grandson, Dr. Richard D. Mudd, who is also a country doctor. A spy resident of Saginaw, Mich., Dr. Mudd has spent thousands of hours and dollars on research, speeches and writings to expunge the blot on the name of the grandfather he never met.

The cause has been supported in numerous resolutions by state medical and historical groups. But decades of arduous bureaucratic dodging and delaying have blocked his efforts where they count—in Washington, D.C.

"I suppose I'm crazy," Dr. Mudd said in an interview as he packed for the trip to the White House capital, "but the whole conscience of America must purge itself of this horrible injustice."

His grandfather's legendary difficulties began 107 years ago when a disguised Booth and an accomplice rode up to the Mudd house outside Bryantown, Md., about 30 miles southeast of Washington.

Booth had caught his spurs in the flag bunting while leaping from the presidential box at Ford's Theater and broke his leg. Dr. Mudd treated Booth, who left



Sen. James O. Eastland



UMW MYSTERY—Silas Huddleston (right) being escorted to pre-trial hearing Thursday in Washington, Pa.

3 TV Networks in U.S. Face Suit on Prime-Time Shows

By Robert J. Samuelson

WASHINGTON, April 14 (UPI).—The Justice Department filed an anti-trust suit against the three major television networks today to prevent them from producing entertainment programs for showing during the "prime time" evening hours.

The suit was disclosed yesterday by the Columbia Broadcasting System in a statement. It successful, the suit would apparently force the networks to rely exclusively on outside producers—such as large movie studios or independent producers—for all their entertainment programs during prime time. This is generally considered to be the four most heavily watched hours of evening television, 7 p.m. to 11 p.m.

News and public affairs programming apparently would not be affected.

No Comment at NBC

Both CBS and the American Broadcasting Company said they would fight the suit vigorously. The National Broadcasting Company had no comment.

The networks already rely heavily on programs produced by outsiders for their prime-time shows. Neither CBS nor NBC disclosed any breakdown between programs produced by the network and those done outside, but ABC said that less than 12 percent of its shows were produced or financed by the network.

The Justice Department's claim of monopolistic control by ABC of its entertainment program schedule is simply not justified by the facts, ABC said. During prime time, network officials said, there is only one ABC-produced program.

In a telegram to its network affiliates, CBS said that the Justice Department would be setting the clock back 20 years or more to the days when entertainment in both television and radio networks was mainly selected and controlled by advertising agencies... (the department) would reduce stations and networks to mere conduits.

The court battle may take years, and it seems likely that the Supreme Court will ultimately have to settle the issue. Broadcasters clearly appeared to have been surprised by the Justice Department's decision, and

one network executive speculated that the administration is using the network suit to polish up its image as an anti-trust enforcer, tarnished by recent settlements over the out-of-court settlement of a large anti-trust suit against the International Telephone & Telegraph Co.

Nevertheless, the suit is the latest in a long series of government actions aimed at curbing the control of the networks over the content of television broadcasts.

In 1970, the Federal Communications Commission issued new regulations to limit network programming—that is, programming selected by the network and then transmitted to its affiliates—to three hours an evening. Under these regulations, television stations in major metropolitan areas were encouraged to show independent programs.

When it issued the rule, the FCC said it was convinced that "much greater diversity of programs and program sources than presently contained in network schedules is potentially available." In its first year, however, broadcasters and critics alike say that rule has not achieved its objective, because most stations simply show syndicated programs, including many re-runs.

2 Drug Runners Sentenced in U.S.

NEW YORK, April 14 (UPI).—A Frenchman and a Cuban today were sentenced to 25-year jail terms and fined \$35,000 each for smuggling heroin valued at \$45 million into the United States last September.

The heroin was hidden in a Jaguar automobile.

Federal Judge Lawrence E. Pierce handed out the sentences to Jean Orsini, a Cuban-born Frenchman, and Louis Gomez Ortega, 37, a Cuban national with a residence in New Jersey.

2 Flee East Germany

ESCHWEDE, West Germany, April 14 (UPI).—Two 20-year-old East German men today fled across the Communist-mined border into West Germany, border police said, and requested asylum.

U.S. Bishops Issue Attack On Abortions

By William R. Mackaye

ATLANTA, April 14 (UPI).—The nation's Roman Catholic bishops yesterday condemned a presidential commission's endorsement of abortions and rejected the agency's assumption that the quality of American life would be enhanced if they diminished population growth.

Reliterating their 1969 judgment that "abortions and infanticide are unspeakable crimes," the prelates declared that use of abortions to eliminate unwanted children rests on "an immoral and dangerous principle."

The 240 bishops attending the hierarchy's spring meeting here questioned the need for any curbing of population growth or establishment of a national population policy, a direct challenge to those seeking to popularize smaller families.

'Change of Heart'

"Experience has already taught us that our social problems—poverty, disease, injustice and violence—are not solved merely by population decrease but require a change of heart and a reordering of priorities for the entire nation," the bishops said.

They called for Catholics and other Americans to participate next October in a week of prayer and study dedicated to the sanctity of human life.

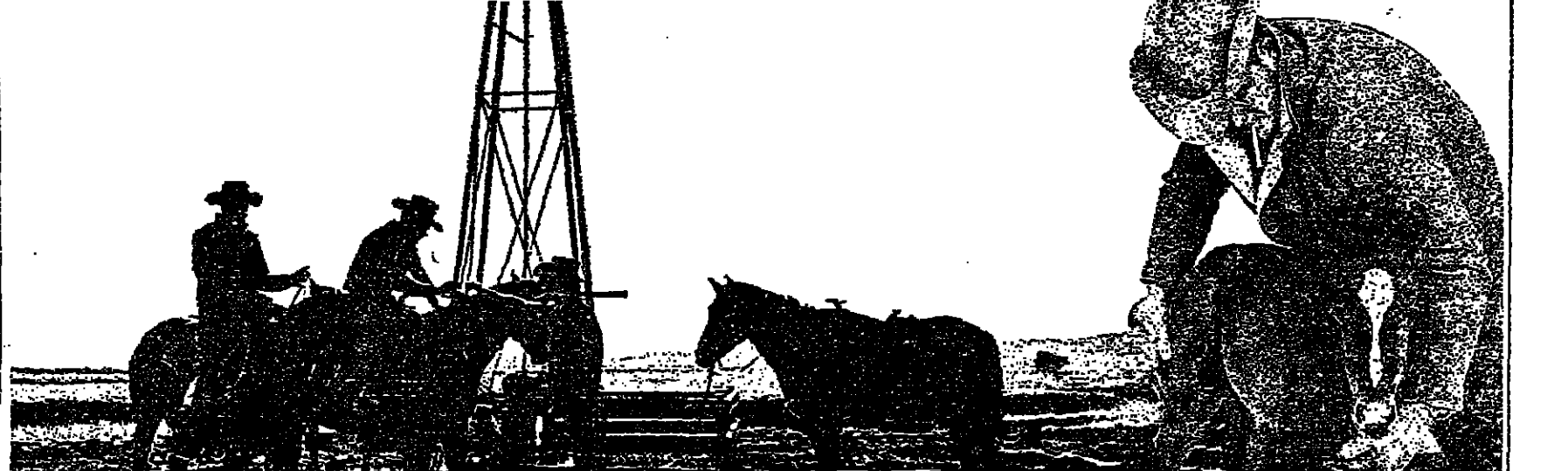
The President's Commission on Population Growth and the American Future, which published its report last month, spoke of the need to "accelerate the advent of stabilization" in the nation's size.

It argued that this would begin to be accomplished by offering Americans, rich and poor, "a real choice between having many children and having many—parenthood and childlessness, marriage and a single state."

Although the commission did recommend liberalized abortion laws, it said, "Abortion should not be considered a primary means of fertility control."

Summing up the three-day bishops' meeting at a press conference, hierarchy president John Cardinal Krol of Philadelphia said the unanimously adopted statement was the bishops' most significant action.

Come to the flavor of Marlboro



The Economy and the Campaign

The coming presidential election campaign seems to be developing mainly in terms of arithmetic: tax rates, growth rates, the numbers of Americans still in Vietnam, the numbers of children in (or not in) desegregated schools. The crucial argument over inflation and employment rolls endlessly along, refueled each month by a new spate of statistics. But it remains very interesting, possibly because it is one of the few political issues touching everyone directly, and possibly because the election may turn, in the end, on these numbers.

The March unemployment rate of 5.9 percent means that there has been no improvement here since late 1970, when the country was moving into a recession. The administration understandably prefers to emphasize the rise in the number of people employed which, over the past month, has been striking. There is some doubt regarding the precise size of this rise. The government counts jobs in two ways, through household surveys and through payrolls. Currently the two sources are sharply divergent, offering the layman a useful reminder that these statistical indicators are not exact. But even the payroll figure, which shows a lower rate of increase and which is probably more reliable, remains impressive. The number of jobs is expanding strongly, and yet the number of people looking for jobs remains stuck fast at 5 million.

The answer to the riddle is, of course, the very rapid growth of the labor force. The population is increasing and, at the same time, the United States is coming out of a long recession. During that recession, hundreds of thousands of Americans dropped out of the labor market altogether. They were sure that they could not find jobs and they did not bother looking. They were not counted at all, either as employed or as unemployed. Now, as the economy picks up momentum, they are being drawn back into the labor market. As they see other people find jobs, they join the hunt themselves and as they hunt they are counted. Until the economy has drawn down the reservoirs of idleness created by the recession, the number of jobs in this country can expand much faster than the population of working age without reducing the number of people looking for work.

Here the argument is whether this kind of unemployment deserves to be taken seriously. The administration and its Democratic critics have been debating the point for

months. The March figures can be used to feed both sides. Last month the unemployment rates continued to decline for married men, adults, whites, and in general those categories with traditionally low rates (although their rates are still a great deal higher than they were in 1969). For the groups with traditionally high rates, the young and the blacks, the rates have been rising steadily for more than two years.

As for prices, the latest figures indicate that the controls are having an effect. But it is neither so quick an effect, nor so complete, as most consumers had expected. The wholesale price index rose only 0.1 percent from February to March, compared with 0.7 percent the previous month. While that trend is hopeful, it requires one sharp qualification. The reduction was mainly owed to a drop in the price of food which, as the country was forcefully reminded last month, is largely uncontrolled. Because of the public sensitivity of food prices, the administration has good reason to rejoice that they dropped after the dramatic increases a month earlier. But food prices are extremely volatile, and they can be expected to keep bouncing up and down.

Excluding food, the wholesale price index for consumer goods actually rose 0.3 percent in March, compared with 0.1 percent the month before. The price index for industrial goods also rose 0.3 percent in March, a slight decline from earlier in the winter but still considerably higher than the figure that Mr. Nixon needs if he is to bring inflation down to his target of an annual rate around 2.5 percent by the end of the year.

The question, in the end, is what the American people are willing to settle for. Their government can get much tighter control of inflation, but only through closer regulations and more severe enforcement. It can reduce employment, even among the young and the blacks, but that will take public initiative and public money. It will not happen automatically, like the coming of spring. These issues are not essentially economic, but social and moral.

The Nixon administration is finding both inflation and unemployment a great deal harder to remedy than it had expected. Now it is contemplating the next round of possible measures, and wondering what the public reaction will be. The President now has only seven months in which to make these intransigent numbers move.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Vietnam Recombitment

President Nixon's massive recommitment of American power and prestige in Vietnam is ominously reminiscent of President Johnson's costly and futile intervention that began in 1965, a few months after the Tonkin incidents. Because of the risks of a prolonged and still wider war and the danger that the growing concentration of sea and air forces in Southeast Asia may seriously dilute this country's capacity to deal with emergencies elsewhere it is essential that Americans take a hard look at the premises upon which this latest escalation is based, as most did not do in 1965.

This administration's basic justification for its actions is hauntingly familiar—that it is necessarily defending freedom against a clearcut case of Communist aggression across international boundaries, aided and abetted by Moscow. This theme is reflected in President Nixon's admonition to the Soviet Union that "a great responsibility rests upon the great powers, that every great power must follow the principle that it should not encourage directly, or indirectly, any other nation to use force or armed aggression against its neighbors."

The reality is that the United States and the Soviet Union are both meddling in a civil conflict in Vietnam. The crucial question for Americans is whether it is vital for U.S. interests to preserve the present anti-

Communist government in an independent South Vietnam; or at least whether that goal, doggedly pursued by President Nixon like his predecessors, is important enough to warrant the high costs and risks of continuing direct involvement.

The present regime in Saigon is hardly a credible model of democratic freedom. The coalition government that might emerge if the Vietnamese were left to settle their own affairs would not necessarily be dominated by Communists, at least at the outset. Even the Communists in South Vietnam have indicated they are in no hurry to reunite with the North.

In the event the administration's worst fears were realized, a united Vietnam under Communist rule could pose no serious threat to the United States. Indeed, it could be argued that a united Vietnam would more effectively restrain the extension of Chinese power in Southeast Asia, which was the original objective of U.S. intervention there.

Prolonging the war does not serve this country's true interests. The massing of U.S. air and naval forces in Southeast Asia to rain more death and destruction on a small, underdeveloped country represents a grotesque perversion of American power and priorities.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Equal Opportunity in S. Africa

The example set by General Motors and other American industries in equal opportunity for all race groups in South Africa was one that can and ought to be followed more widely. The country's labor laws restrictive though they may be, still leave considerable latitude for employers. There is no reason why they should not do more than most of them at present are doing in

support of the principle of equality of opportunity. They would thereby service not only the cause of better race relations and thus the national interest, but by helping to create a strong economic base of skilled, well-paid, stable and contented labor, they would in a very real sense be advancing their own interests.

—From the Eastern Province Herald (Port Elizabeth, South Africa).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 15, 1897

PARIS—The British government, while forced to admit that the United Kingdom is exceptionally dependent upon... of foreign... actions, and especially breadstuffs, frankly admits the responsibility of the situation and cepts on a strong navy for the adequate protection of the trade routes during war and peace. Thus the English Navy is the only practical safeguard of the population against high prices or possible famine. Assuredly it needs to be strong.

Fifty Years Ago

April 15, 1922

GENEVA—A divergence of opinion has arisen between the representatives of Swiss industry and the Federal government over the question of resumption of trade with Russia. The Swiss delegation to the Geneva Conference has been instructed to take no steps in this direction independently of the Powers, but in view of trade inactivity in Switzerland, manufacturers are dissatisfied with this course of action, and some of them are proceeding to treat directly with the Soviet delegates.



The Wreckage: British Labor Party

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON—Some analysis of the American political system argue that its malaise could be cured by making the major parties more responsible, with firm principles and loyalties. The example often cited is Britain, with its disciplined parties in Parliament and its modern tradition of party government.

The parliamentary system can indeed work, but it is not just a matter of effective machinery. Like any other human enterprise, it depends on people—on leadership. When leaders are spineless or unprincipled, the system fails.

That is the interesting lesson of the latest convulsion in British politics. The resignation of Roy Jenkins as deputy leader of the Labor party, and of others from its hierarchy, is the most traumatic event for Labor in many years. And a major reason for the disaster is the man who now surveys the wreckage: Harold Wilson, leader of the opposition.

Harold Wilson is no ruthless Machiavelli prince gone wrong. He is a personally kind man who deeply resents the often-made criticism that he twists and turns in politics, with regard not for principle but only for personal survival. But whatever the motive, the record speaks for itself.

Issue Is Europe

Europe is the issue that has undone Wilson and his party. As the world knows, Wilson, as prime minister before June, 1970, was an enthusiast for British membership in the Common Market.

But Wilson's friends argued that he really had to do what he did. The case went like this: The Labor party was divided on Europe. Only by opposing "the terms" could Wilson (1) hold the party together, (2) keep it from slipping into outright opposition to the principle of membership in the Common Market, (3) have a chance of defeating Heath in Parliament, thus forcing an early election, and (4) maintain the national image of Labor as a mature and credible party ready to govern.

Jenkins and other Labor supporters of the Common Market tried to reconcile their principles with Wilson's stated political objective of party unity. They decided to stay in the shadow cabinet, on the assumption that Wilson would help to protect them from being harried for their pro-European views.

What actually happened is that the party's left, strongly against the Common Market, used every possible occasion to harry Jenkins and his friends. And Wilson, rather than helping them stick to the European beliefs that he had once professed himself, joined in the fun of embarrassing them.

The last straw was a curious, indeed ridiculous one. A small group of Conservative backben-

ers opposed to the Common Market put down an amendment to the entry legislation requiring that a national referendum be held first. The referendum idea has always been considered incompatible with responsible parliamentary government, British-style. If a party in office were committed to a principle that the public then rejected, how could it govern? The notion has been especially unpopular in the Labor party, because of the fear that the fundamentally conservative British people would tend to reject reformist proposals.

Wilson Moves

Wilson has for years been a firm opponent of the referendum notion. Before the 1970 election he was asked on television whether he might change that view on the Common Market issue. No, he said, "It is the Parliament that should take that decision, with a sense of full responsibility... I'm not going to trim to win votes on a question like that."

But then he did. Wilson came out in support of the referendum

amendment. And Roy Jenkins had had enough. He saw that if he swallowed that gnat, the anti-Europeans would soon find a camel—and get Harold Wilson to lead it.

Whatever Wilson's motives, he has managed to achieve catastrophe for himself and his party. Labor is split in two. It is rapidly moving toward outright opposition to the principle of Europe—a step likely to come at the party conference next fall, and to be even more wounding. The country sees Labor as dominated by its old left, those stuffed saber-toothed tigers who have not had a new idea in a generation. There could hardly be a worse political image.

And of course there is now next to no chance of upsetting Heath. Some call him lucky. But on the European issue Heath has stuck to his beliefs despite many predictions of defeat in Parliament and the country, so it is the luck of courage and principle. Until Labor has a leader with those qualities, it will remain a party without credibility, entrenching the British political system.

Trouble in Hanoi

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON—An astonishingly tough warning by North Vietnam's internal security boss against a "counter-revolutionary" wave that may even now be affecting parts of North Vietnam has raised the specter of internal crisis resulting from Hanoi's massive offensive against the South.

Just how much the tough call for "repression" of all anti-war forces in North Vietnam is based on events actually occurring, and how much is designed to put party cadres on notice to beware, is admittedly somewhat speculative.

But the long and extremely specific lecture by Tran Quoc Hoan, North Vietnam's minister of public security and an alternate member of the controlling Politburo, published in the March issue of the Ho Chi Minh theoretical journal, hints strongly at the existence of grave home-front problems.

Probe Launched

Consider, for example, these words:

"The counter-revolutionary clique in our country has carried out investigations and intelligence collection in the military, political and economic fields in order to study and evaluate our strength. It has carried out material and spiritual destruction with a view to causing difficulties and obstacles to the revolution and has established secret bases in order to carry out destructive schemes, psywar (psychological warfare), riots and murders of our cadres (trained party workers) to... annihilate the socialist regime through violence or 'peaceful evolution.'"

In the past, the Communist government of North Vietnam has periodically been forced into draconian measures to put down revolt, particularly among the 700,000 Catholics, the Montagnards (mountain tribes) and former small landowners dispossessed by the revolution.

Two such occasions came in the form of the aftermath of de-stabilization in the Soviet Union and the Hungarian Revolution of 1956, and following the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968. Both are referred to in the Ho Chi Minh journal.

But today, the sweeping directives to party cadres in Tran Quoc Hoan's draconian call to arms seem surely the result of war weariness coupled with fears that the main-force invasion of South Vietnam would trigger the strongest wave of anti-war fever yet experienced.

Term Defined

Thus, the interior minister's definition of "counter-revolutionary" is the first time such a definition has ever been published by Hanoi—includes "any person or organization... who opposes the struggle for peace and national unification" (as well as anyone against "socialist construction" or the building of a Communist state).

What the publication of that definition of "counter-revolutionary" hints is that Hanoi is deeply concerned by the growth of North Vietnamese "doves." The message to party cadres: Identify and punish anyone heard criticizing the war, because pursuit of the war for "national unification" of North and South Vietnam has equal urgency with building Communism at home.

Moreover, the interior minister implicitly and sharply rebukes party cadres for being too lenient with home-front dissenters.

"A great number of cadres and party members have been inclined to emphasize the organizational and building aspects of the proletarian dictatorship (obviously) while neglecting the aspect of suppressive violence, believing it is no longer necessary." In short, violent measures are needed.

Continuing, Tran Quoc Hoan writes that the object "in this struggle" is to sever all connec-

Seasons Far Too Long The U.S. Sports Crisis

By James Reston

NEW YORK—There is bad news from the baseball front these days. The big league players are ending their strike before the sunny weather begins, and as any nit-wit knows, watching baseball in a topcoat is almost as silly as sweating out a professional football game in August.

The idea of million-dollar players, with strikes and eventually double time for overtime games, is a little hard to take, but organized baseball is almost the last symbol of involuntary servitude in this country, and anyway, anything that cuts down the length of the sports seasons, even strikes, can't be all bad.

Inflation has hit the world of sports in America even harder than the world of politics or commerce. The price of quarterback and tackle on the hoof has gone up even higher than the price of beef, and the sports seasons now last almost as long as the presidential primaries.

There isn't a single professional sports season now that doesn't go on at least a month too long. Baseball starts in football weather, and football in baseball weather, and basketball overlaps them both. It starts around World Series time and goes on among the wounded, until Easter, when the playoffs start, and then the playoffs of the playoffs until Memorial Day, when football spring training is already over. What has happened, of course, is that commercialized sport has become the most lucrative and popular entertainment in America today, and no wonder. The jet airplanes have expanded its reach to the boundaries of the Republic, and the television has inflated the earnings of the sports arenas and the sports stars beyond the dreams of the leading managers, ladies, and heroes of stage and even screen.

The Big Games are definite, dramatic and free. For the average Joe, and even for the President of the United States, they are a relief from the endless uncertainties of job and family. They have a beginning, a middle or halftime (with music and pretty girls) and an end, when you know who has won. What else is so sure, so interesting, and so available at the flick of a television switch?

But even an old geezer and sports buff has to wonder whether the sports promoters are not going too far, and getting into trouble. The longer the seasons, the higher the profits. Okay. But the more they take out of the players, the more the players demand. And one day, if they all go on too long and demand too much, they will lose the magic. The lesson of the baseball strike is that almost nobody missed them. Even in Brooklyn and Queens, where they grieve for Gil Hodges and root for Yogi Berra, Hodges' successor as manager of the New York Mets, there was no rebellion to start the season in the cold and rainy spring.

In their commercial competition for the television contracts and the coming sports stars, the promoters are killing one another. They are turning sport into commerce, and while it worked for a while to the benefit of both the promoters and the players, they are now in danger of hurting everybody concerned.

Sport in America, with all its excitement, and its problems, dramatizes many other aspects of American life. It begins with ideals and ends with commercial success. But it devours its heroes.

Old Warriors Hurting

Watch the old basketball warriors like Wilt Chamberlain of the Los Angeles Lakers in the playoffs, or the old political pros like Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota in the primaries, both struggling to control forces beyond their control. The game has gone on too long.

There are no rules that will reconcile human ambition and human ambition, in means of testing men other than by exhausting them. The sports heroes live by the gate receipts, the politicians by the polls, and both by television, but somehow the system doesn't work, and the game plays out.

This is what has happened with the baseball owners and their players in the strike. They have stopped the game in order to rewrite the rules, but they haven't succeeded. Maybe they haven't succeeded because, because everything is out of season, and needs to be cut down to size.

Letters

Beamed to Russia

While timely and to the point, Chalmers M. Roberts' "Letter to Fulbright on Radio Liberty" (Herald Tribune, April 12) touches only on one part of the problem. Solzhenitsyn's interview only confirms the vital role which Russian broadcasts from abroad—Radio Liberty, Radio Free Europe and BBC—play in spreading the truth to listeners in the Soviet Union.

Two generations of Russians have grown up who have never been allowed to see a foreign newspaper except perhaps a few of the Communist journals published in the free world. Even the man in the remotest part of the bush in Africa has greater access to the foreign press than the citizens of Moscow, Leningrad or Kiev. To many Russians and especially to

the minorities, these broadcasts from abroad are like sunshine in a dark clouded day. Anyone who has had the opportunity to exchange freely his views with a Russian on the question of information knows how much value the intelligent reader in the Soviet Union attaches to broadcasts from abroad. They are the bridges of truth between him and the free world. It would indeed be a sad day for millions of Russians, and especially the minorities which still constitute nearly half of Russia's population, if Mr. Fulbright succeeds in his senseless campaign to stop Radio Liberty.

London. JOEL CANG.

Study in America

As a "foreign student" (Korean) for 10 years since 1949 and a guest lecturer in 1967 in the United States, the number of foreign students in America, "145,000 in 1971" (Herald Tribune, April 7), is a pleasant surprise to me. I share the sentiment of Stephen S. Rosenfeld that the phenomenon is an encouraging "vote of confidence" and a tribute to the American people.

Meanwhile I also understand the realism, namely, that some foreign students then are critics of America now, that some might have "exploited" the "naïveté" of the host. Nevertheless, the other side of the story offsets these negative attributes. No one single program in my estimation has ever had such a profound effect upon the vital international understanding and fraternity as the generous assistance to the foreign students by the American people, either privately or publicly.

Geneva. WONG YONG JI.

Gender Complaint

In reference to the book review by Thomas Lask of Duncan Edwards' "Folklore on the American Land" (Herald Tribune, April 4), I have a question: Why is this a book "welcome to the man who wants to go further and men's deeply into the subject"? I had thought this book would appeal to me tremendously. I probably will purchase and read it in spite of the fact reviewer Lask feels it's a little heavy for my gender of the human species.

Paris. ANDREA ZEGHE.

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Chairman John Hay Whitney

Co-Chairman Katharine Graham

Arthur Ochs Sulzberger

Publisher Robert T. MacDonald

Editor Murray M. Weiss

General Manager André Bing

George W. Bates, Managing Editor; Roy Taylor, Assistant Managing Editor

Published and printed by International Herald Tribune, Inc., 21, Rue de la Paix, Paris, France. Tel.: 25-22-00. Telex: 25-25-10. La Direction de la publication, Paris: Orléans, France. Editor: Walter H. Taylor.

Elected President of Assembly

Bhutto Will End Martial Law If Interim Constitution Passes

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, April 14 (AP).—President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto pledged today to lift martial law next Friday—nearly four months ahead of his original schedule—if the National Assembly passes by Monday an interim constitution calling for a strong central executive.

He made the proposal at the climax of a two-hour speech accepting additional office as president of the National Assembly.

The proposal sought to disarm a major opposition demand for immediate lifting of the martial law Mr. Bhutto inherited when he succeeded Gen. Mohammed Yahya Khan Dec. 20.

It came at the end of the 12-hour opening session of the first popularly elected National Assembly in Pakistan's 25-year history.

President Bhutto won a unanimous vote of confidence from the National Assembly after his pledge to end martial law, Reuters reported.

Marking the meeting was a

10-minute opposition walkout led by Mr. Bhutto's principal political critic, Khan Abdul Wali Khan, president of the National Awami party.

The walkout occurred after President Bhutto entered, in protest against what opposition members said was an attack on their supporters outside the hall.

Sardar Shaukat Hayat Khan, president of the Council Muslim League, rose to complain about the attacks outside the hall during the recess. He showed his torn sleeve, ripped, he said, in the fray.

Vice-President Nurul Amin, as speaker, refused to hear him. Mr. Wali and about 40 others strode out of the hall. After 10 minutes they returned, and the assembly then elected Mr. Bhutto as its president by a vote of 104 to 38.

After being sworn in, Mr. Bhutto said he would order an investigation of the incident. He said if his party was at fault he would apologize.

The assembly is dominated by Mr. Bhutto's Pakistan People's party.

AEC Denies Risk From Proposed Breeder Reactor

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP).—The Atomic Energy Commission reiterated today that its proposed \$500-million "breeder reactor" demonstration plant would have no significant adverse effect on the environment and would not endanger the public from radiation.

The plant, to be built in Tennessee, would be the nation's first large, commercial-type atomic power plant using the breeding principle. That is, the plant would produce more nuclear fuel than it consumed.

Such a plant, the commission has said, could lead to a new nuclear power industry "to ensure the nation an essentially unlimited energy supply for tens of thousands of years to come."

But environmentalists brought suit against the AEC last May, charging it with promoting "a new generation of nuclear power reactors... without providing the public information required by the National Environmental Policy Act."

A former AEC official, meanwhile, said yesterday that fast-breeder nuclear reactors could create potentially catastrophic problems.

"There are many questions that must be answered before we commit ourselves," Dr. George Wall, former chief of the AEC's Reactor Branch, said. "The public is entitled to a full discussion of these problems—and it isn't getting it."

South Iran Rains Cut Rescue Road To Quake Region

TEHRAN, April 14 (UPI).—Heavy rain sent rivers in south Iran cascading over their banks today, cutting the dirt road used by rescue vehicles to reach the earthquake-stricken Qazvin area, government officials said.

Trucks and Land Rovers have to negotiate more than a dozen river crossings on the 100-mile, seven-hour journey from the provincial capital, Shiraz.

Helicopter flights from Shiraz moved food and blanket supplies to 45 quake-smashed villages. According to government figures, some 4,000 persons died when a severe earthquake smashed through the region early last Monday.

Nobody can produce precise figures on the dead, injured and missing. Because of the Muslim custom of burying the dead within 24 hours, many persons were interred by their relatives in shallow graves immediately. Injured people were flown to hospitals in the region, but because communications were destroyed, no accurate figures have been compiled.

Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi scheduled a visit to the area today.

SWITZERLAND
Grisons
Graubünden

Many world known resorts in this unique region such as Arosa Davos St. Moritz Flims Klosters Pontresina Lenzerheide-Valbella Scuol-Tarasp Vulpera Silvaplana Silvaplana Zuoz Chur Pessugy-Scuol Tschierschen Churwalden Parpan Savognin Ilanz Val Ses Sedrun Ander- Thusis/Valnava Spilgen Poschiavo and others offer a comfortable home, complete pleasures of all kinds: Golf, Tennis, Swimming, Hunting, Fishing, Ski-ing, skating, Climbing, Water-skiing, amusements, scenery, thermal water, etc.

Apply to your Travel Agent, the Office National Suisse du Tourisme, 11bis, rue de la Paix, 1201 Genève, Suisse, or the Tourist Office of the resorts or the Grisons Tourist Office, CH-7000 Chur (Switzerland).

Pompidou Urges French Growth to Profit From EEC

PARIS, April 14 (Reuters).—President Georges Pompidou said tonight that France must grow stronger and more competitive—and increase its population—to profit from European unity.

On a three-day tour of the eastern provinces of Lorraine, he reiterated his campaign rallying call that a "yes" vote in France's April 23 referendum on Common Market enlargement meant "yes" to French power.

"It is not a question of abandoning ourselves to others, rather of unity making us all stronger," he said in a speech here.

During his whistle-stop tour today, he continued to present neighboring West Germany as the big economic rival which the people of economically depressed Lorraine had to face.

Young demonstrators at Forbach, on the Franco-German border, tried to interrupt the president's speech there with demands for jobs.

ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY

Challenging position for male or female executive secretary for sales operation with news bureau in Hamburg, Germany. Should have English mother-tongue with fluent German. Knowledge of telex an asset. Necessary to take initiative. Prefer person over thirty. Familiarity with accounting to run one man office. Salary commensurate with experience. Send typewritten c.v., photo and salary expected to: Box D 3.197, Herald, Paris.



JAPANESE STUDENTS—Prince Kiro (left), eldest son of Crown Prince Akihito and Princess Michiko, and Prince Aya, wearing school uniforms as they became respectively a freshman in junior high school and a first-grader in primary school.

Threatens Kleindienst Rejection Ervin Demands White House Cooperate on ITT Testimony

WASHINGTON, April 14 (UPI).—Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr., D., N.C., declared today that he will demand that the Senate refuse to confirm President Nixon's nomination of Richard G. Kleindienst as attorney general unless three White House aides are allowed to testify before the Senate Judiciary Committee on the ITT case.

Sen. Ervin's ultimatum came a day after the White House invoked executive privilege to prevent the committee from hearing presidential assistants Peter M. Flanigan and William E. Timmons.

The senator refused to accept a compromise which would have permitted Mr. Flanigan to meet informally with the committee in closed session without transcript. Sen. Ervin insisted that Mr. Flanigan and Mr. Timmons and White House aide John D. Ehrlichman appear before the Judiciary Committee.

"The committee has been investigating the fitness of Mr. Kleindienst to hold the top Justice Department post in light of charges of Justice Department impropriety in the settlement of a billion-dollar anti-trust suit against the International Telephone & Telegraph Corp."

In turning down any compromise over executive privilege, Sen. Ervin launched a blistering attack against the administration, charging that "nobody is ever anxious to suppress the truth unless the truth will hurt him."

"We Are Entitled"

"I think we are entitled to have testimony from any source, including the White House, to re-establish the good faith of the White House," Sen. Ervin declared. "It is not the proper function of the White House to ask for advice and consent (to the Kleindienst nomination) in one breath and in another withhold testimony directly relating to the nomination."

He told newsmen that he has not given up hope that the White House will allow the aides to testify. "I believe in repentance for all men," the senator said, "and I hope the White House will repent."

Committee Democrats consider that Mr. Flanigan's testimony is essential to the investigation because he was the one who recommended the financial consultant upon whose report the ITT anti-trust settlement was based.

Sen. Ervin made his attack just before entering the committee room where the hearings on the Kleindienst nomination and the ITT case were continuing.

During today's session, an ITT vice-president disputed testimony by a company lobbyist, Mrs. Dita D. Beard, and an attorney for ITT witnesses told the panel that it was unfair to criticize his clients for their failure to recall certain events pertaining to the ITT settlement.

The testimony came in hearings on charges by columnist Jack Anderson that the settlement was linked to a pledge by an ITT subsidiary to help underwrite the 1972 Republican National Convention with \$400,000. Mr. Anderson also accused Mr. Kleindienst and other top Republicans of being involved in the deal.

Two Challenges

ITT's vice-president in charge of public relations, Edward J. Gerrity, challenged Mrs. Beard's testimony that he had refused to believe that she was not the author of a controversial memorandum. Mr. Gerrity also disputed her statement that he ordered her, against her will, to meet with Brit

Sato Reprimands Foreign Minister Over Press Leak

TOKYO, April 14 (Reuters).—Japanese Premier Eisaku Sato reprimanded Foreign Minister Takeo Fukuda at a cabinet meeting today for the recent leakage of secret diplomatic documents to the press.

An official spokesman said the measure was the severest punishment that could be given to a state minister short of dismissal.

The cabinet meeting acknowledged the punishment of nine Foreign Ministry officials announced yesterday by Mr. Fukuda in connection with the leak, which developed into a controversy over freedom of the press.

Deputy Vice-Minister Takeshi Yasukawa was demoted, transferred to the Foreign Ministry secretariat and given a one-tenth salary cut for a month; the others were admonished.

The disclosed documents were copies of secret cables concerning Japan-United States negotiations over the return of Okinawa. Mr. Yasukawa's woman secretary and a political reporter of the Mainichi newspaper were arrested.

A Socialist member, who obtained the papers through the reporter, disclosed them verbatim in parliament late last month.

The government denied the charge that there were secret deals with the U.S.

Italian Reds Cite Danger In Violence

Fear Extreme Left May Aid Neo-Fascists

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, April 14 (NYT).—The Italian Communist party today vehemently denounced ultra-leftist violence in the present electoral campaign and warned that it was playing into the hands of rightists.

The statement represented Moscow-line Communism as a supporter of legality and Democratic fair play. Law and order is a major issue in the general elections that are to be held on May 7 and 8.

In today's appeal, the Communist party directorate in effect called on the rank and file to prevent far-left groups from disturbing and breaking up neo-Fascist campaign rallies.

"Any attempt to hamper the electoral campaign by violating its rules must be rejected," the Communist statement said. "It is inadmissible to take recourse to forms of protest that may lead to clashes and repressive and indiscriminate police intervention."

The Communist party warning was clearly prompted by a rash of disorders from the big cities in northern Italy to Sicily.

Riots on the Left

Almost all of the riots punctuating the electoral campaign have been touched off by ultra-leftists who attack orators and participants in rallies of the Italian Socialist movement, the parliamentary branch of neo-Fascism, and fight with the police.

Disturbances by radical leftists have become almost a regular feature where the neo-Fascist leader, Giorgio Almirante, or one of the movement's latest acquisitions, Adm. Gino Bordini, speak. Before his retirement from the navy last month, Adm. Bordini was commander of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's Southern Naval Forces.

Strong police forces are standing by everywhere to guarantee the constitutional right of all recognized parties, including the neo-Fascist movement, to make electoral propaganda. In clashes with protesters against neo-Fascist rallies in various places during the last few weeks, scores of policemen and civilians have been injured and at least 50 persons have been detained.

Today's Communist party statement asserted that the ultra-leftists who provoked incidents were pawns of "foreign and domestic reactionary forces" that had been plotting for some time to seize power. These forces were hoping for disorder and panic to drive large numbers of voters into the rightist camp, the Communist party said.

Italian Hunters Take Heavy Toll In Animals, Birds and Sportsmen

ROME, April 14 (Reuters).—Italy's army of 1.6 million hunters massacred more than 60 million animals in the last hunting season, according to the authoritative Turin newspaper La Stampa.

According to other figures in specialist magazines here the hunters also kill more than 300 million birds a year.

La Stampa said that Italy had the greatest density of hunters in the whole of Europe. Italy's hunters spent about \$8.3 million during the last hunting season on cartridges alone.

According to the World Wildlife Fund, 32 species of birds and 14 mammals have become extinct or have almost vanished in Italy.

Italy's hunters are not only deadly to wildlife. It has been estimated that 7,000 Italians are killed or injured in shooting accidents during the hunting season each year.

But animal lovers and organizations like the World Wildlife Fund have a hard time trying to impose restrictions against the powerful hunting lobby.

The first legislative act by the new regional assembly of Apulia, almost as soon as it was given full powers this month, was to legalize the shooting of migratory birds during the spring mating season, a practice abolished in Italy last year.

Survivors Tell How 15 Died On Himalayan Expedition

KATMANDU, Nepal, April 14 (AP).—Battered survivors returned today from the worst tragedy in the history of Himalayan exploration and told the story of a fast-moving avalanche that buried 15 members of their party last Monday.

The disaster ended a South Korean team's attempt to conquer Manaslu Peak, the world's eighth tallest at 26,752 feet. A similar attempt last year also ended in disaster.

Two survivors, who were plucked by helicopter from the windy glacier and flown to Katmandu with a critically injured third climber, confirmed the deaths of four South Korean mountaineers, a Japanese cameraman and ten Sherpa guides.

The other four expedition members were reported walking back from the abandoned base camp, 11 days from Katmandu.

2 Brothers Killed

One of the dead climbers and the injured one were brothers of Jung Sup Kim, 38, the expedition leader. Another brother died last year, 1,000 feet from Manaslu's summit when turbulent winds swept him off the mountain.

"We saw a small dot about two kilometers from Camp Two and at first thought it was a crevasse, but then it turned out to be an avalanche," said Byong Hae Yun, 35, a Korean newsmen who returned in the helicopter. "The speed and force of the avalanche were fantastic."

"The dead were caught asleep in tents at the 21,320-foot-high Camp Three, 2,110 feet above the second camp, where Mr. Kim, Mr. Byong and the other four Korean team members were camped."

He said the injured Kim brother, Yae Sup Kim, was inside the camp toilet when the avalanche struck at 3 a.m. and was carried 3,600 feet down the mountain.

Two Sherpas shoveling snow outside the tents also survived, he said.

The worst single previous accident occurred on a 1963 expedition when five Americans and two Sherpas perished in an avalanche while attempting to climb 26,810-foot Mt. Dhaulagiri, the world's seventh-highest peak.

Recaptured Trio Charged in Paris

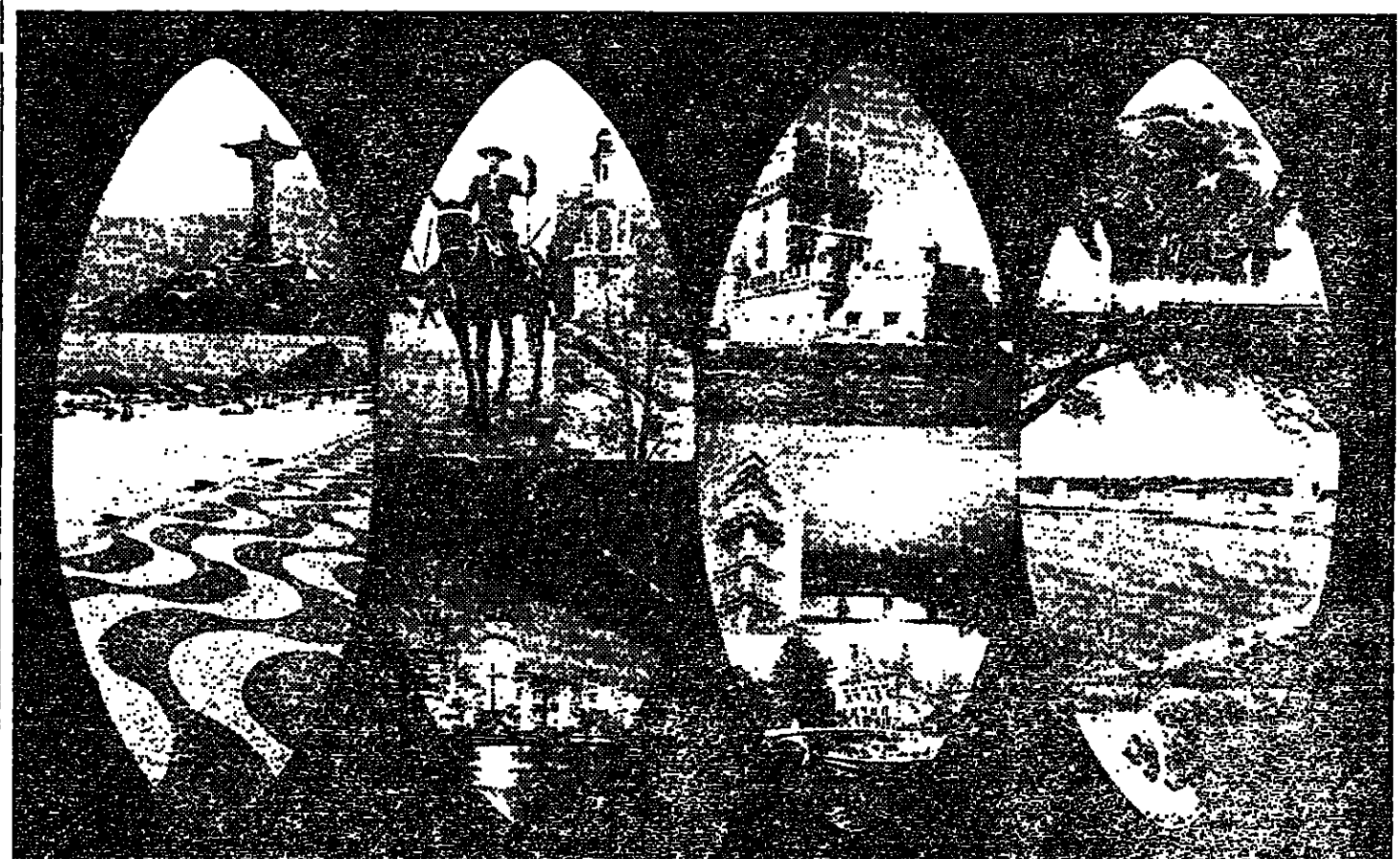
PARIS, April 14 (Reuters).—Two men and a woman who broke out of the Paris courthouse with three hostages but were later recaptured, were charged today with escape, kidnapping and other offenses.

The three, Christian Jubin, Georges Segard and his wife, Evelynne, were on the run for 27 hours before they were recaptured after they tried to steal a car in northern Paris.

Jubin and the Segards are already facing armed robbery charges. Jubin is also charged with two murders and rape.

Bloodshed in Sardinia

CAGLIARI, Sardinia, April 14 (UPI).—A soldier on duty at the Cagliari military headquarters opened fire on five civilians today after they failed to heed his challenge to identify themselves, police said. One man was killed and four wounded. The soldier, Private Ignazio Saba, 20, was detained for questioning.



An airline should be big enough to take you to four continents ...and small enough to make you feel at home on a 747.

Most airlines come in two sizes. Big and impersonal. Or small and provincial.

But TAP, the Intercontinental Airline of Portugal, is the exception. It's the perfect size to give you the best of both worlds.

Like the big airlines, TAP has a fleet of luxurious 747-B's. The spacious new superjets with over 155 billion passenger miles of experience behind them.

We think big when it comes to destinations too. TAP flies to 34 cities in fifteen countries of Europe, Africa, North America and South America.

But we're not so big that it all goes to our head. We still treat our passengers like welcome guests in a Portuguese home. We put in less seats so there'd be plenty of space to stretch out and relax. There's even room enough to take a stroll.

And we train our stewardesses in our own school in Lisbon so they'll be the finest hostesses in all of Portugal.

Then we add little homey touches like a selection of our world famous wines, embroidered linens and table settings, with the look of antique hand-made tiles.

Small airline hospitality and big airline experience. That's what TAP offers you on four continents.

So the next time you travel to Europe, Africa, North America or South America, fly on the airline that's just your size, TAP, the Intercontinental Airline of Portugal.

We're as big as an airline should be.

TAP THE INTERCONTINENTAL AIRLINE OF PORTUGAL

CHUNN Est. 1923
NOMMA ALBANO (Paris)
PERFUMES
Unusual Cakes, Gloves, Edges.
Genuine perfume, export discount.
40 RUE RICHELIEU, PARIS
Mr. Follet-Bergeron, Tel. 824 4206, 3634

CARS TOURS TICKETS
PARIS: 8 Rue de la Paix, Tel. 873-35-08
LONDON: 32 Grosvenor St., Tel. 493-82-84
ROME: 84 Via Veneto, Tel. 470692

NEW YORK'S DISTINGUISHED HOTEL CARLYLE
55 stories of luxurious accommodations. Convenient to shopping, art galleries and museums, theatres and business. Three fine restaurants. MADISON AVENUE AT 70TH ST., NEW YORK
CABLE: THE CARLYLE NEW YORK
TELEX: 426672

Art in Germany

A Restrospective Look at James Ensor in Stuttgart

By Barbara C. Beuys

STUTTGART, West Germany (IHT).—Certain episodes in art get lost for a generation or two, then crop up again. Such is the case with 19th-century art which today is fashionable and congenial after a long period of disfavor. Experts are now tracing modern painting back to this era. In this connection, James Ensor is important. The first post-World War II German retrospective, on view in Stuttgart until May 7, is long overdue.

It is almost as difficult today as it was in his own time to categorize Ensor. Born in Ostend in 1860 of an English father and a Belgian mother, he lived in back of his family's souvenir shop until he died in 1949.

For three years (1877 to 1880) he studied art in Brussels under the guidance of the academicians. But he did not fit into the official art world and smarted under its jibes. "In those days, I learned to despise them and this feeling has never died."

In 1883, Brussels became briefly—the center of modern art with the founding of the XX group of 20 artists who, with 20 invited foreign avant-gardists, held its first show that year in revolt against the sterile Establishment. For a few years, the XX group was Ensor's link to the world, as an artist and as a man. His paintings rejected for exhibition in academic salons, he soon became the dominant member of the XX. But not for long.

Ensor's aggressive vision shocked even progressive spirits. To them, he had become a tradition-alist with his unrealistic—even surrealistic—world reminiscent of Bosch and Bruegel. His avant-garde contemporaries did not understand that, to him, tradition was something to play with, something to be converted into new meanings.

After many quarrels, Ensor left Brussels and withdrew into his own imaginary world in Ostend. Within 15 years, he had created a body of work that made him the "Dürer of his time," as one French art historian put it. In time, the world acknowledged his talent—there is a monument to him in Ostend. He lived on in the backroom of the souvenir shop, surrounded by paintings, playing the piano and outliving his own creative inspiration.

There have been better exhibi-



From "Masks and Death," 1897 work by James Ensor.

tions than this one in the Kunstverein in Stuttgart. Some important paintings are missing.

Yet the more than 350 canvases, drawings, watercolors and lithographs do give a fairly well-rounded idea of Ensor's work. The leitmotif of the show, as witness the title of the excellent catalogue, is "James Ensor, a painter of the late 19th century." The museum takes the task that Ensor was neither an eccentric dropout haunted by devils and demons nor a mysterious genius, but one of the first artists to articulate, in his work, the conflict between the individual and society.

There are a lot of early paintings—small and intimate. Turner's influence is evident in Ensor's attempts to materialize light through color. "Christ Walking on

the Water" (1883) is one of the finest examples.

His huge and sensitive drawings can be compared to those of Rembrandt. In many of them he portrays himself as Christ denied. These works are full of people, a gray, monotonous mass. In his drawings, Ensor reveals his vision of the world: a circus, a carnival where personality was extinguished and everybody wore a mask. Ensor had found his subject.

In pale colors and dirty white, he painted the masks in new combinations. Pre-Lenten fun in Ostend becomes a deadly serious spectacle. The masks were not funny disguises—there was nothing behind them.

By masking his people, Ensor unmasks bourgeois society—all ambiguous game. His unusual figures are real and absurd at the

same time. Usually, Death—this most real and most irrational mask of all—accompanies them.

Ensor never braved the world as Van Gogh did. He was alone with blank canvases that forced him to face his conflicts and helped him escape his nightmares.

When you look at his paintings, they seem to exude a kind of calmness. There is an almost impersonal and neutral touch to his eccentric world. His masks are Ensor's solution to his own problems. He was no prophet of any ideology.

Württembergischer Kunstverein, Stuttgart, open 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Tuesday, Thursday and Friday; 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. Wednesday; 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Saturday and Sunday, to May 7.

Music in London

Beethoven's 9th Symphony — Played on Two Pianos

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, April 14 (IHT).—The principal item in last night's program at Queen Elizabeth Hall was Beethoven's Ninth Symphony. Nothing unusual in that, of course. The Ninth will be the principal item in any program. What made this occasion notable was the absence of orchestra and chorus. The symphony was played on two pianos by the American twins, Richard and John Contiguglia, in a transcription by Franz Liszt.

It may well have been the first performance ever of this extraordinary example of the transcriber's, or arranger's art. It dates from about 1850, and crowned Liszt's project, which he had begun as early as 1837, of transcribing all nine of Beethoven's symphonies for piano. But readily available reference works make no further mention of it beyond the fact that Joachim brought it to Clara Schumann and Johannes Brahms in Düsseldorf in 1855, and that Clara and Brahms played it in celebration of the latter's 23d birthday.

Unfashionable

The problem may have been that there were not, in those days, two Franz Liszts to play it. That and the fact that public performance of piano transcriptions of symphonic and operatic masterpieces was rapidly becoming unfashionable. Europe was aware of a musical heritage as it had never been aware before. Innocent pleasure in the product of the masters was giving way to reverence—and a tendency to regard transcription as sacrilege.

There was nothing sacrilegious, goodness knows, about Liszt's approach to the transcription of Beethoven. "His symphonies," Liszt wrote in the preface to the collected transcriptions, "are now universally acknowledged to be masterpieces. For this reason every manner of making them accessible and popular has merit... my aim has been attained if I stand on a level with the intelligent engraver, the conscientious translator, who comprehends the spirit of the work."

The proof both of intention and accomplishment is manifest in how much of Beethoven is heard in this transcription and how little of Liszt. His opera paraphrases are pure Liszt, jubilantly extravagant, reckless in their virtuosic manipulation and elaboration of other men's tunes. But this Ninth Symphony—as is true of all Liszt's Beethoven transcriptions—is no paraphrase. It is Beethoven for the piano by a man who knew both the piano and Beethoven.

The same may be said for the Contiguglias. It was not just that their performance—their first of this work in public—was technically fluent and secure. It was rather that they sustained and fulfilled the mighty architectural plan of the piece. It was a tremendous accomplishment, and earned the cheers with which it was rewarded.

The Art Market: Investing in Impressionists and Modern Masters in London

By Souten Melikian

LONDON, April 14 (IHT).—The sale of paintings by impressionist and modern masters Tuesday at Christie's made it clear that this is an ideal category for investors.

It has its established values—the impressionists themselves, the fauves, expressionists and some artists who became famous in the 1930s such as Braque, Matisse and Picasso. At the same time, it is still possible to find bargains in associated areas, as yet not thoroughly explored.

First, the established values. The big names started with a Renoir portrait. It was one of those fleshy women with stumpy necks, fat arms and legs, the flesh done in that exaggerated reddish hue for which the master appears to have had an unshakable predilection in his later years. Many of these portraits were, in fact, small oil studies on very large canvases. Long after Renoir's death, these canvases were cut apart and the studies sold separately.

A Boudin

Perhaps this was not the case with the Christie's picture but its awkward square format (12 by 13 inches) did suggest that it belonged to this category, which is less esteemed than full-sized pictures, painted separately. This did not stop the tiny painting from fetching £29,400, a huge price in keeping with the extraordinary favor Renoirs have been encountering on the market for the past few years.

Aside from a commonplace Camille Pissarro (handicapped by its banal subject and a high

reserve price that it failed to reach) and two other, rather banal, oil studies by Renoir, the next important lot was a rare landscape by Eugène Boudin. Boudin, of course, painted many (too many, perhaps) views of beaches in Normandy with gray seas and skies. But this was an 1868 seafront at Trouville with crinoline-clad women crowding the beach. The bright color scheme (yellows, blues and reds) was also unusual for Boudin. Added to this was the markedly impressionist brushwork, a reminder that Boudin had taught Claude Monet and that Boudin's work is the immediate source of impressionism, a word first used in 1874 to describe the pupils' work. Hence the final bid of £25,700.

After the Boudin came a Monet (IHT, April 8-9) showing San Giorgio Maggiore in Venice (23 by 28 inches). This well-known picture was first sold by Durand-Ruel to A. Cochran in New York in 1912. Later, it found its way into Wildenstein's Buenos Aires branch. Oddly enough, on Tuesday it fetched £29,400, a low price of £29,400. This shows that Monet's later work, never rated so high as his early painting of the truly impressionist period (1870 to 1878-1880), has not yet reached top price levels.

A magnificent still life in Picasso's finest fauve manner, dated 1908, rose to £25,200. This is a lot of money in spite of the painter's glamorous name because the work is atypical. At £20,000 it would have been expensive.

A Henri Matisse at £25,250 and a landscape by Alfred Sisley at £24,800 confirm the strong demand for run-of-the-mill works

by the big-name masters. A vase of flowers, fine but not exceptional, by Paul Cézanne, made £47,350, reflecting the rarity of Cézanne's work on the market.

Everything considered, the sale could hardly have been more satisfactory from the seller's point of view. None of the pictures, except the Boudin, was of the sort for which museums usually contend. But all sold well at the high price levels now accepted

Picasso's 1908 still life which sold for £25,200 at Christie's.

for second-rank works of great impressionists and modern masters. It is in the other areas of the same category that well-heeled collectors can hope to find bargains. The most obvious, in my opinion, was the beautiful river-side view by Corot which was sold on Tuesday for £10,700.

An illustration of the painting appeared in Alfred Robaut's book on Corot published in 1905.

Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, April 14 (IHT).—This is now critics for The New York Times rare new films and stage productions:

Films

"Georgia, Georgia," reviewed by A. J. Weller, "cannot be faulted for lack of purpose and sincerity," in his opinion. "Maya Angelou, the black author-actress-singer-poet who is making her debut as the screenwriter, along with Diana Sands and the rest of the interracial cast speak with passionate feeling about the stark state of

blacks in a world of terrible misunderstanding and disension." Unfortunately, however, "their emotions are, sadly enough, too often projected in rhetoric and surface histrionics rather than drama." However he credits Miss Sands with "a finely tuned performance as an American pop singer stager desperately seeking identity." Sid Bjorkman directed.

"The Sargasso Manuscript," (Polish with English subtitles) directed by Wojciech J. Has, based on Jan Potocki's early 19th-century novel, "is reportedly regarded as something of an underground classic on the order of 'El Topo.'" Vincent Canby reports, "This, however, is to slight the grave good humor of the Polish film, its spirited and often completely incomprehensible mélange of tall story, miller's tale, surreal dream and philosophical double-talk." According to Canby, Has "shares with Alexandro Jodorowsky an inability to throw away any passing thought or reasonably grotesque image." But he also possesses "a sense of exuberant horseplay that relieves much of the intellectual plety."

Plays

"The Beggar's Opera," the musical by John Gay on which Bertolt Brecht based "The Threepenny Opera," drew raves from Olive Barnes in a new staging at the Chelsea Theater Center. "Gusto—simple gusto as raw as Hogarth, as lecherous as Boswell and malicious as Pope—has taken over" the company led by Robert Kalin and Michael David, Barnes wrote. This is a "positively euphoric and joyous production." The staging by Gene Lesser, with Robert U. Taylor's setting ("the best I have seen in the New York theater all this season") is a "fascinating evocation of the world of Hogarth and the seamy, gin-sodden side of 18th-century London." Stephen D. Newman makes a "great" MacHeath.

CALAVADOS ELY 27-28
JOE TURNER - LOS LATINOS
Lunch, Snacks, Beer, Coddlelight (Dinner)
40 W. 5th St. (at 5th St.)
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT - Air cond.

TAX FREE CARS
in ROME or MILAN
in PARIS or ZURICH
Let JETCAR handle all paperwork, insurance, registration and delivery of your tax-free car. JETCAR can also arrange shipment of your car to any destination in the world.
For inquiries please write; if you prefer 120 page catalogue with 88 colour pictures and full information how to purchase TAX-FREE CARS, send coupon and one dollar to:

JETCAR Via Umbria 7- ROMA Italy
Tel. 478.054/476.956

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY/STATE _____

CHURCH SERVICES

FRANCE-PARIS
EMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH, 56 Rue des Bains, Paris 14th, Tel. 720-11-11, 11 a.m. From Pont Neuf, bus 141 to "Les Godards." Tel. 966-37-74.
METHODIST CHURCH, English-speaking, 4 Rue Racine, Paris 6e, Sunday 10:30 a.m. and 8 p.m. Rev. F. Le Noury.

ST. GEORGE'S ANGLICAN CHURCH, 7 Rue Auguste-Vaquerie 16th, Tel. 720-22-51, Sunday Mass 10:30 & 10:30 (Latin).
THE AMERICAN CHURCH, 55 Quai d'Orsay, Paris-7e, Church School: 10:00 a.m.; Worship: 11:00 a.m.; Live today: Tomorrow is too late. Dr. Edwin E. Taylor, Rev. Damon P. Bradley, Pastors: Alexis Vireck, Interim: E. J. Pendleton, Organist, (Interdenominational-International).

ENGLAND-LONDON
THE AMERICAN CHURCH in London, 13 N. Audley St., W.1, Worship Services 11 a.m. Church School 9:45 a.m. International & Interdenominational. Rev. W. M. Schotanus D.D.
GERMANY-MUNICH
The English-Language Baptist Church, 92 Munich 20, Holststr. 9, Tel. 84-11-45, 11:45 and 8:00 p.m. Inform. Tel. 633334. Pastor R. W. Terry.

SWITZERLAND-ZURICH
INTERNATIONAL PROTESTANT CHURCH of Zurich, 11 a.m. Church School 11 a.m. Tabernakel, Freudenstrasse 4, Rev. Rex E. Brown, Ph.D. 633334. (Interdenominational).

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

GESCHÄFTSFÜHRER FÜR INTERNATIONALE, MEDIZINISCH-KARITATIVE STIFTUNG

(Sitz in St. Gallen) mit grossem Vermögen baldmöglichst gesucht

Dauumgänglich: Echte Freude am Einsatz für Notleidende in Entwicklungsländern. Sinn für kritische Beurteilung der Förderungswürdigkeit von Personen und sozialen Einrichtungen. Unbestechlichkeit. Sinn für äusserst sparsames Wirtschaften bei minimalsten Verwaltungsaufwand. Sehr gute Kenntnisse des Französischen und Englischen, passable des Deutschen. Erwünscht wären gewisse Verwaltungs- und Buchhaltungskenntnisse.

Geboten:
— Lebensstellung;
— Eigenverantwortliches Arbeiten;
— ein der Importanz der Position angemessenes, nicht alltägliches Gehalt;
— Altersversorgung.

Ausführlich: Bewerbungen mit handgeschriebenen Lebenslauf nebst Foto unter Chiffre P 32-115-456 an Publicitas, CH-9001 St. Gallen, Schweiz.

EXECUTIVES

SEEKING POSITIONS WITH U.S. & MULTINATIONAL FIRMS EUROPE OR ELSEWHERE

NES has had over 25 years of successful experience in helping executives and managers find positions with their career development. Our system is based on optimum favorable exposure at the decision-making level in the most logical potential employers established by research. Our service is unique in terms of high level contacts in industry, our experienced staff and research facilities, and our base of several hundred openings. An interview without obligation will establish if you qualify and will enable you to assess our program.

FRANCE
33 Rue Galvée, Paris-16e, Tel. 852-4717
GERMANY
D-6000 Munich 2, Amalienstrasse 5, Tel. (089) 1 553 947
NATIONAL EXECUTIVE SEARCH
Washington, D.C. plus 24 offices U.S. and overseas.

INTERNATIONAL MARKETING

Aggressive dynamic person to direct existing growth field in electronic instruments headquartered WEST GERMANY. Would prefer American with overseas experience coupled with Sales, Marketing and Electronic Engineering background. Write complete details on background, State citizenship, language fluencies, etc.
Box No. D.3170, Herald Tribune, Paris.

EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL AND SALES EXECUTIVE
Wharton graduate, 21 fluent 5 languages. Broad background in finance, marketing, commerce, commodities, administration. Seven challenging positions with major multinational firm. Presently employed. Italian citizen, U.S. resident. Exceptional international contacts.
Box D8,197, Herald, Paris.

MANAGING DIRECTOR
European mid-forties extensive experience general management and international marketing with European subsidiary American company capital goods industry seeking challenging position with multinational firm. Complete fluency English, French, Italian. Preferred location Italy, France.
Box D3,105, Herald, Paris.

EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE

BUSINESS EXECUTIVE
American with strong experience in all phases of management, financial, personnel, development and systems. Degree, top references. Seeking responsible position West Germany. Reply in confidence.
Box D.3194, Herald, Paris.

The "International Executive Opportunities"

appears every
TUESDAY, THURSDAY
& SATURDAY.

To place an advertisement contact your nearest Herald Tribune representative or Mr. M. Ferrero, 21 Rue de Berri, Paris-9e, Tel. 223-26-90 or Telex: 25-309

SÜDDEUTSCHE KLASSENLOTTERIE

can make you a D-Mark-Millionaire



DM 57.7 Million are at stake. 235,000 ticket numbers. 125,000 cash prizes.

TAX FREE

every week cash prizes of DM 200,000, DM 300,000 up to DM 1,000,000!!!

World Wide Service

LOTTERIE FREUNDEL

6 Frankfurt/Main 70 Postfach 700 230 West Germany.

Please send info to:

Name _____

Address _____

BT 15-4-72

THEATRE DES CHAMPS-ÉLYSÉES - Tuesday, April 16, at 9 p.m.
GALA CONCERT FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE FRANCO-ISRAELI MEDICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE
EMMANUEL KRIVINE, violin CAROLINE HOFFER, piano
Colonne Concert Orchestra
Conducted by: PIERRE DERYAUX
PROKOPIEFF - BRAHMS - TCHAIKOVSKY
Reservations: Théâtre, Agences, Durand, and Tel.: 904-00-01 and 504-05-00

PARIS VO. • LATIN VO.

20th Century Fox presents
Robert Redford-George Segal

The Hot Rock



A Peter Yates Film
Ron Leibman, Paul Sand, Moses Gunn, William Redfield
Topo Swope and Zero Mostel
Produced by Hal Landers and Bobby Roberts. Directed by Peter Yates
Screenplay by William Goldman. Based on the novel by Donald E. Westlake
Music Quincy Jones. PANAVISION® - COLOR BY DE LUXE®

Emily Genauer

On Judging Art

NEW YORK—It used to trouble me, a little, that I sometimes change my mind about artists. Only a little, because the ability to change, I reassured myself, is indication of open-mindedness. Still, how valid are critical judgments about art if a critic grows in time to deem works that once he called unsatisfactory?

Several recent letters from readers have asked the same question. They were stirred by my review of an exhibition still current at the Whitney Museum of paintings by the American 19th-century artist Eastman Johnson, who was a hundred years ago enormously popular, 50 years later was dismissed as a corny and sentimental illustrator, and today fetches vast sums once again (IHT, April 1-2).

I wrote, in my review, that Johnson was a minor figure because his responses, however admirable his technique, were always those of the public. A consequential artist projects a vision beyond this. It may seem personal even to the point of being incomprehensible, but in the future it will be revealed—unless he is on that lonely astral plane with Rembrandt or Michelangelo or El Greco—as prophetically embodying the response of a whole society or time.

I cited, as one example, De Kooning's paintings of fierce, aggressive, agonized women who have, in the 20 years since they were done, become a legible icon of Women's Lib and the struggle to free women from their sex object role.

The question readers directed at me was logical. In a phrase, it asked, "How can you judge pictures which presumably are about something, if you won't be able to tell for some years what they're about?"

This week I have a partial answer, given me, at a preview of his own one-man retrospective exhibition, also at the Whitney Museum, by the artist himself, Eastman Johnson. He himself, he said, is often surprised, years after he has painted a picture, to see in it meanings he hadn't been

aware of when he painted it. How he—or anybody, he says—sees a picture at a given moment, depends more or less on his peripheral vision of things around it. It is the perception of objects, he explained, which interests him more than the objects of perception.

Think of vision, and "things around," in the broadest sense, so they cover all the experiences of the viewer between the time he first sees a work and later on, when he is led to revise his opinion of it. Think of new contexts in which he may be seeing it, having to do with events, entirely outside himself. Think even of perception as an entirely optical phenomenon which can be changed with physical means. Then not only does Rosenquist's own exhibition, but also a new one of works by Salvador Dalí, at the Knoedler Galleries, illustrate his point. Not only we but artists also see works of art, even their own, differently at different times. Associative values, furthermore, are as real as purely aesthetic ones, if, in fact, the latter even exist.

Now Rosenquist was never one of my favorite artists. His pictures were and are enormous affairs. Their forms were as photographically shrill as the "how-to" photographs or illustrations on the billboards they suggested. Their surfaces were commercially flat, and as devoid of sensual appeal as billboards. Their colors were as bold and as lacking in nuance. When the Metropolitan Museum a few years ago exhibited an 80-foot-long Rosenquist called "F-111," it seemed no more than a meretricious publicity stunt.

Differently

But at the Whitney the other day I saw Rosenquist differently. Even "F-111," in view of the morning's nightmare news stories about renewed bombing in North Vietnam, looked different. It wasn't pop art satire of bigness; it was bitter condemnation of a monster.

The billboard montages, which once seemed an obvious outgrowth of Rosenquist's seven years of actual experience as a sign painter, now worked strangely to summarize the experience of the '60s beat generation, and its image of America from jolopies and motorcycles on the road.

The jumbled composition of oddly juxtaposed images (movie stars, shiny automobiles, all sorts of commercial products) seemed less literally to refer to Rosenquist's job of removing and repainting road signs, than it was a symbol of a fractured society. It also looked now like a more interesting technical device than it had originally, it recalled, in a strange way, Degas's "discovery" of a hundred years earlier, of the off-center foreshortenings and spatial organization he admired in Japanese prints.

Rosenquist's flat surface was still unsatisfying. But I see it now as suitable to his total conception. It was also, of course, a logical reaction, in the '60s, to the overladen brushstrokes of the abstract expressionist painters, principally Jackson Pollock, who had immediately preceded him.

Rosenquist, I hasten to add, is still unsatisfying. But I see it now as suitable to his total conception. It was also, of course, a logical reaction, in the '60s, to the overladen brushstrokes of the abstract expressionist painters, principally Jackson Pollock, who had immediately preceded him.

Rosenquist, I hasten to add, is still unsatisfying. But I see it now as suitable to his total conception. It was also, of course, a logical reaction, in the '60s, to the overladen brushstrokes of the abstract expressionist painters, principally Jackson Pollock, who had immediately preceded him.

Rosenquist, I hasten to add, is still unsatisfying. But I see it now as suitable to his total conception. It was also, of course, a logical reaction, in the '60s, to the overladen brushstrokes of the abstract expressionist painters, principally Jackson Pollock, who had immediately preceded him.

Rosenquist, I hasten to add, is still unsatisfying. But I see it now as suitable to his total conception. It was also, of course, a logical reaction, in the '60s, to the overladen brushstrokes of the abstract expressionist painters, principally Jackson Pollock, who had immediately preceded him.

Rosenquist, I hasten to add, is still unsatisfying. But I see it now as suitable to his total conception. It was also, of course, a logical reaction, in the '60s, to the overladen brushstrokes of the abstract expressionist painters, principally Jackson Pollock, who had immediately preceded him.

Rosenquist, I hasten to add, is still unsatisfying. But I see it now as suitable to his total conception. It was also, of course, a logical reaction, in the '60s, to the overladen brushstrokes of the abstract expressionist painters, principally Jackson Pollock, who had immediately preceded him.

Rosenquist, I hasten to add, is still unsatisfying. But I see it now as suitable to his total conception. It was also, of course, a logical reaction, in the '60s, to the overladen brushstrokes of the abstract expressionist painters, principally Jackson Pollock, who had immediately preceded him.

Rosenquist, I hasten to add, is still unsatisfying. But I see it now as suitable to his total conception. It was also, of course, a logical reaction, in the '60s, to the overladen brushstrokes of the abstract expressionist painters, principally Jackson Pollock, who had immediately preceded him.

Rosenquist, I hasten to add, is still unsatisfying. But I see it now as suitable to his total conception. It was also, of course, a logical reaction, in the '60s, to the overladen brushstrokes of the abstract expressionist painters, principally Jackson Pollock, who had immediately preceded him.

Rosenquist, I hasten to add, is still unsatisfying. But I see it now as suitable to his total conception. It was also, of course, a logical reaction, in the '60s, to the overladen brushstrokes of the abstract expressionist painters, principally Jackson Pollock, who had immediately preceded him.

Dali's
"Anamorphosis
1970"
on view at
Knoedler
in New York.



still not my favorite painter, though I find him far more interesting than I did. But he may be re-examining himself, too. At his last exhibition, at the Castell Gallery, he included one picture which, for one hour or so a day, was shrouded in a kind of opaque carbon dioxide fog produced by a mechanical device on the gallery floor. During the present Whitney Museum exhibition, a much larger version of the same work is being recreated for showing on the sidewalk in front of the museum.

Impact

How his picture will look through a fog, how it will change in its impact on himself as well as the public, is what he is concerned about. The "fog" of course, stands for anything: the physical space surrounding a picture; the mirrors of nostalgia or experience in which we see it; the events of the time in which it is seen. All can change a picture—or blur or even obliterate it.

Rosenquist recalled, during our conversation at the Whitney the other afternoon, a seminar held in Tokyo some years ago in which he and a number of other American artists, including the late Ad Reinhardt, had participated. Reinhardt was famous for his large, almost totally black pictures in which he was trying for "nothingness," he said. It was an approach associated with Zen (or so we all thought at the time), and one which, presumably, Japanese artists would understand.

But a Japanese painter at the seminar rose to say that Reinhardt's blackness didn't express nothingness at all. What it did was to give new importance to objects and forms nearby, like footprints and cigarette stubs, emphasized now by the adjoining blackness, "working toward nothing," said the Japanese, "to produce everything." That, at the moment, is what Rosenquist is investigating in his pictures. If you envelop a picture in a fog, hoping the fog will last at least until it reaches the viewer's eye-level, will he get nothing—or something new?

Salvador Dalí is also concerned, in his new exhibition at Knoedler's, with new perceptions resulting from the interweaving of fragments of familiar images into a new whole. Only Dalí doesn't rely on experience, or nostalgia, or a fog simulated for poetic or symbolic reasons.

His most recent works employ holography, which is a new development of optical science (I think) having to do with the coding and recording on glass plates of images viewed through mercury arc lamps.

Dr. Dennis Gabor, who received the 1971 Nobel Prize for physics for his experiments with holography, has written the preface to the Dalí exhibition catalogue.

The process, he writes, "is opening the third dimension for the artist." The artist can create in the studio landscapes which extend to the horizon, and they can be landscapes which have never existed. It needs only a genius like Salvador Dalí, creating a new kind of art of which old, great painters may have dreamed, but which could only be

realized by combining art with the most modern technology."

But Dr. Gabor is wrong. Old great painters didn't only dream of such "extensions," they accomplished them and without modern technology. They drew us into their own space. Dalí knows it very well, and also writes of it in the catalogue. He tells of Velazquez's great picture in the Prado, "Majds of Honor," portrait of the infant, with the image of the King and Queen seen in a mirror on the back wall, although they are not present.

The image problems, Dalí says, "that all is a reflection, and nothing but a reflection, except for the biologic and genetic reality incarnated in the persons of the two monarchs... The presence of the royal couple which is precisely

what Velazquez did not paint, contains in each particle not only the environment of the infant and her entourage, but the totality of their reign."

I understand exactly what Dalí finds in "Majds of Honor." I also find reflections of more than his own work. But I don't need the complex electronic equipment set up in the gallery to enable me to see them. I look through the lenses, are lamps, and whatnot, and see a succession of tricky and distracting images. For me the built-in, do-it-yourself equipment, proceeding from Dalí's enormous skill and my own experience, works better. There are fortunate enough of Dalí's "straight" pictures in the show to compensate me for the tricks.

Skirting Disaster in a New Comedy

By John Walker

LONDON, April 14 (IHT).—My heart sinks when I behold the name of Joyce Rayburn on a playbill. Mine is a minority reaction, for her two comedies "The Man Most Likely To" and "Don't Start Without Me" were received by the public with apparent enjoyment. "The Man Most Likely To," indeed, has been running in the West End for an inordinate time. In both, as the titles suggest, Miss Rayburn wrote with plenty of coy sexual innuendo, taking a blatantly manipulative way with her characters, and dispensing a distasteful morality.

"Come When You Like," her new comedy currently at the Shaw Theatre, is an improvement, for Miss Rayburn allows her creations a little individuality. But it is no more than a low-key domestic comedy that ambles along, just this side of boredom. Her dialogue remains relentlessly trivial. A typical exchange goes:

"He has letters after his name."

"Letters? What, BO or BF?"

That is as near as the play approaches to wit.

The situation, too, is without much interest. Howard (Raymond Francis), a widower, wants to remarry against the wishes of his daughter Olive (Amanda Barrie), a frigid 32-year-old who shies away from the mention of sex and is content to act as housewife to her father. He introduces into the home a young man, Frank (Alan Rothwell), as a prospective husband for his daughter. She plays along with the scheme in order to break up her father's romance. In the end, of course, after many misunderstandings, everyone lives happily ever after, with the father married and the daughter about to be.

Comic relief is supplied by a sloppy neighbor (an ingratiating performance by Bill Maynard) who is forever squirting soda on the carpet or gulping medicine for his indigestion. Miss Rayburn has not bothered to provide any motivation for Frank's interest in Olive, relying presumably on her audience's belief in love at first sight.

Fortunately, Miss Barrie as the

green Olive makes the play seem far better than it is. Her performance as a shy and awkward girl is as touching and delightful as that of Julia Foster in the Frank Marcus comedy "Notes on a Love Affair" and, in much the same way, saves the evening from disaster.

"Bakerloo Line," a short, funny play by the West Indian writer Mustapha Matura, provides some ideal lunchtime entertainment at The Almost Free Theatre until April 22.

In the most artificial of social functions, a party, a black man (Stefan Kalipha) flirts with a white woman (Ann Lynn), each of them wanting the other and as determined not to conform to racial stereotypes. We hear not only their casual chat but their thoughts about each other.

The man fears that he is regarded as a sex object, and vacillates between concern and embarrassment at how the girl reacts to a less sophisticated black (Salami Coker) with an alarming line in erotic dancing. He finally rationalizes his desire by deciding that he will colonize the girl in the same way that the whites

colonized his country, taking an act of racial revenge.

The girl, you feel, deserves whatever she gets, for she promises, looking forward to showing the man off to her liberal friends after a fortnight or so improving him. Their dialogue, the contrast between their small-talk and their actual thoughts, provides some witty insights not only into the difficulties of black-white relationships but of male-female ones as well.

BBC Orchestra Tour

The BBC Symphony Orchestra, under Pierre Boulez, will tour France and Switzerland from May 3 to 12 with programs including works by Schumann, Wagner, Mahler (Ninth Symphony), Debussy, Stravinsky, Webern (Six Pieces, Op. 6), Berg ("Wozzeck" excerpts), Varese, Berio, Boulez and Wood. Soloists on the tour will be sopranos Cathy Berberian and Wendy Fine, pianist Michel Béroff and cellist Zara Nelsova. The French dates are Nice, May 3; Marseilles, May 4; Grenoble, May 5; Strasbourg, May 10, and Paris (Palais de Chaillot) May 11 and 12.

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALES IN PARIS

Maitres René and Claude BOISGIRARD, Auctioneers.
2 Rue de Provence, Paris-9e. Tel.: 770-81-36. Telex: Drouot 29365.

HOTEL DROUOT—Room 10
Tuesday, April 25, at 9 p.m. — Wednesday, April 26, at 2 p.m.

Mr. Jean-Louis Heitsch's Collection
IMPORTANT SET OF 200 DRAWINGS AND GOUGHES

by Jacques LIPCHITZ (between 1913 and 1937)
Public viewing: April 25, from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Expert: M. Heitsch.
Representatives abroad:

GREAT BRITAIN: Major Nigel Fraser, Pudding Lane, Triverton (Devon). Tel.: Whinridge 200.

SWITZERLAND: M. Steinbach, Hohlstr. 19, 8032 Zurich. T.: 051 34 36 22.

ART AUCTION

Lugano April 28th to 30th
at Grand-Hotel Majestic
on view April 22nd to 27th

Important paintings: Hals, Brongino, Th. Rousseau, Ribot, Imola, Segantini, a.s., antiquities, porcelain, silver, tin, weapons, graphics, modern art, important sculptures, engravings, Africa, Pre-Columbian, East Asia.

Catalogue \$2 (distributed through):

ART AUCTION
HELMAR KLUGES LUGANO 2000 2 11 77

AUCTION SALE

in VERSAILLES (France)
Sunday April 23, at 2 p.m.

Hotel des Chevaliers-Légers
BEAUFORT

ILLUSTRATED BOOKS
OF THE XVIIIth Century

Book bindings
with original bearings

Maitres CHAPPELLE, PERRIN,
FROMANTIN (T.: 858.69.82)

Arts Agenda

Harold Pinter's "Old Times" will have its first German performance April 29 at the Thalia-Theater in Hamburg in a staging by Hans Schweikart, with sets and costumes by Harold Waismann. Ingrid Andree, Ursula Lingen and Boy Gobert are in the cast.

Helga Dernesch will make her first Covent Garden appearance in the Italian repertoire as Elisabetta in a revival of Verdi's "Don Carlo" on April 21, which John Pritchard will conduct. Victor Braun as Rodrigo will be the other newcomer to the cast of this production.

The Oslo Philharmonia will give five concerts in as many days in Switzerland from May 1 to 5, beginning in Bern and continuing to Lausanne, Zurich, St. Gallen and Basel. Works by Grieg, Sibelius, Tchaikovsky and Lalo are on the programs, and the violinist Konstanty Kulka will appear as soloist.

Around the Paris Galleries

Raysee, Galerie Alexandre Jolas, 196 Boulevard Saint-Germain, Paris 6, to April 22.

Sound, light, shapes and text rather than quantity combine to produce this sort of environmental poem by Martial Raysee, who three years ago at the same gallery was exhibiting a luminous keyhole shape projected onto the ceiling. This silhouette is the point of departure of a series of metamorphoses which are more or less explained or commented on a large pink poster, and exhibited in a cheerful non-sequitur of media.

Dine, Galerie Sonnabend, 12 Rue Mazarine, Paris 6, to April 16.

These eight large paintings of Jim Dine's have a silly-friendly springlike gaiety about them that is rather ingratiating. Randomly bright-colored heart shapes to which a crazy conglomerate of everyday objects (including, as I recall, socks, a pair of cowboy pants, a hammer, a beer can, etc.) have been affixed with no special aesthetic intention and no connotation of fetishism or solemnity.

Monnet, Galerie Lucien Durand, 19 Rue Mazarine, Paris 6, to April 6.

The work of 32-year-old Bernard Monnet belongs to that school of high-definition realism that is presently receiving a good deal of critical attention. The

present exhibition is devoted to his very precise drawings, mostly of the plate-glass windows of commercial premises.

Chollet, Galerie Boutique, 19 Rue Guénégaud, Paris 6, to May 13.

The painted plastic forms of José Chollet are derived from the glossy-skinned shapes of modern machines somehow connected with transportation. A slight illusionist twist is added by painting a reflection of a landscape on the curved and polished surface.

Hairy, Gardone, La Galerie, 67 Rue Saint-André-des-Arts, Paris 6, to April 30.

Sylvain Hairy and Alfieri Gardone work together in the casting in sand of their works. In the process, which they have devised themselves, the gouge a shape into the sand and then pour molten aluminum into the hollow thus obtained. While not unrelated to the procedure of industrial casting, their method allows them to produce but a single copy of each work. The size and complexity of the pieces thus obtained is quite unexpected, and the immediacy of the artist's intervention throughout gives the rather cool material an unusual warmth. Gardone's work tends toward an abstract "geometry" while Hairy's refers to the human anatomy.

MICHAEL GIBSON.

GIVING AWAY: OVER \$6,500,000!

New Tax-Free Lottery Starts Soon

1st Prize: \$215,000

2nd Prize: \$172,000 — 3rd Prize: \$129,000

4th Prize: \$84,000 — 5th Prize: \$43,000 each

PLUS 39,250 Other Cash Prizes up to \$15,500!

Total Prize Money: \$6,797,483

A wonderful opportunity for you to win one of these fabulous amounts in the world's greatest and yet smallest Government-controlled tax-free lottery in Western Europe. Only 70,000 tickets sold during each cycle (i.e., every six months). HIGHLIGHT: One out of every two tickets wins back at least the cost of the ticket. Curious?? Write today, using coupon, for brochure and ticket application form to J.S. Prokopp, the official distributor for the Austrian National Lottery.

(This offer does not apply to French citizens.)

J.S. PROKOPP, Mariaufstr. 29, Vienna VI, Austria.

Please send me a brochure and ticket application form for the Austrian National Lottery.

NAME

ADDRESS

CITY

COUNTRY

BLACK • NADEAU GALLERY
Formerly on Madison Avenue. Now located at the Hôtel de Paris, Monaco. Sculpture, bronzes and works of art from the Renaissance through the early 20th century for the collector and museum.
AVE DES BEAUX-ARTS
MONTE-CARLO
PHONE: (93) 30-77-40

ART EXHIBITIONS

PARIS PARIS PARIS

PARIS PARIS PARIS

PARIS PARIS PARIS

PARIS PARIS PARIS

PARIS PARIS PARIS

PARIS PARIS PARIS

PARIS PARIS PARIS

PARIS PARIS PARIS

PARIS PARIS PARIS

PARIS PARIS PARIS

PARIS PARIS PARIS

PARIS PARIS PARIS

PARIS PARIS PARIS

PARIS PARIS PARIS

PARIS PARIS PARIS

PARIS PARIS PARIS

PARIS PARIS PARIS

PARIS PARIS PARIS

PARIS PARIS PARIS

PARIS PARIS PARIS

PARIS PARIS PARIS

PARIS PARIS PARIS

PARIS PARIS PARIS

PARIS PARIS PARIS

PARIS PARIS PARIS

PARIS PARIS PARIS

PARIS PARIS PARIS

PARIS PARIS PARIS

PARIS PARIS PARIS

PARIS PARIS PARIS

PARIS PARIS PARIS

PARIS PARIS PARIS

PARIS PARIS PARIS

PARIS PARIS PARIS

PARIS PARIS PARIS

PARIS PARIS PARIS

PARIS PARIS PARIS

PARIS PARIS PARIS

PARIS PARIS PARIS

PARIS PARIS PARIS

PARIS PARIS PARIS

PARIS PARIS PARIS

PARIS PARIS PARIS

ART EXHIBITIONS

PARIS PARIS PARIS

PARIS PARIS PARIS

PARIS PARIS PARIS

PARIS PARIS PARIS

PARIS PARIS PARIS

PARIS PARIS PARIS

PARIS PARIS PARIS

PARIS PARIS PARIS

PARIS PARIS PARIS

PARIS PARIS PARIS

PARIS PARIS PARIS

PARIS PARIS PARIS

PARIS PARIS PARIS

PARIS PARIS PARIS

PARIS PARIS PARIS

PARIS PARIS PARIS

PARIS PARIS PARIS

PARIS PARIS PARIS

PARIS PARIS PARIS

PARIS PARIS PARIS

PARIS PARIS PARIS

PARIS PARIS PARIS

PARIS PARIS PARIS

PARIS PARIS PARIS

PARIS PARIS PARIS

PARIS PARIS PARIS

PARIS PARIS PARIS

PARIS PARIS PARIS

PARIS PARIS PARIS

PARIS PARIS PARIS

NO APPOINTMENT NECESSARY

COUNTRY		CITY		COUNTY		STATE		ZIP		CITY		COUNTY		STATE		ZIP	
48	22	48	22	48	22	48	22	48	22	48	22	48	22	48	22	48	22
48	22	48	22	48	22	48	22	48	22	48	22	48	22	48	22	48	22

(Continued on Page 10)

Japan's Payments Hit An \$8-Billion Surplus

TOKYO, April 14 (AP-DJ).—Japan's payments surplus in fiscal 1971 soared to an estimated \$8 billion from \$1.99 billion year earlier, the Finance Ministry reported today.

The large gain was mainly the result of a trade surplus that nearly doubled compared with the 1970 fiscal year, and a large flow of prepayments for Japanese exports as trading companies edged against an upward movement of the yen during last year's international currency crisis.

Exports in fiscal 1971 rose to record \$24.75 billion, surpassing the year-earlier total by 25 percent. The growth rate compares with a gain of 20.5 percent in fiscal 1970.

Imports, on the other hand, gained only 5 percent, to a record \$16.17 billion. Imports rose 0.8 percent during fiscal 1970, and the lower rate of gain during

the past fiscal year was attributed primarily to sluggish demand for raw materials because of Japan's domestic business recession.

Record Surplus

This left a record trade surplus of \$2.81 billion for fiscal 1971, up sharply from a \$4.48-billion surplus a year earlier.

In the Finance Ministry's provisional accounting, the combined categories of transfer and service payments recorded a deficit of \$2.08 billion, almost unchanged from a \$2.09-billion deficit the previous year.

The net outflow of long-term capital widened to \$1.75 billion from \$1.347 billion a year earlier. Holdings of long-term assets abroad rose by \$2.49 billion, compared with a gain of \$2.01 billion a year earlier.

The combined categories of errors and omissions and short-term capital showed a net inflow of \$3.23 billion, up sharply from the \$681-million surplus a year earlier. This was a reflection of prepayments for exports, which are recorded in the errors and omissions category.

The ministry also said the estimated balance of payments in March showed a surplus of \$180 million, down from February's \$681-million net inflow and the \$623-million surplus a year earlier.

Bank's Action

The sharp deterioration was mainly the result of a swing in the errors and omissions plus short-term capital account to a net outflow position from a substantial surplus in February. This primarily reflected the Bank of Japan's decision, effective Feb. 24, to ban prepayments for Japanese exports.

A substantial increase in long-term capital leaving the country as a result of March's smaller overall net inflow but the trade account registered another enormous surplus despite indications of a decline in the export growth rate and an accelerating tendency in the growth rate of imports.

March exports totaled \$2.49 billion, up 19 percent from a year earlier. Imports totaled a record \$1.55 billion, up 12 percent from March 1971.

This left a trade surplus of \$940 million in March, up from \$702 million a year earlier.

U.K. Suffers Large Deficit In Its Trade

£80-Million Loss Is Biggest in 15 Months

LONDON, April 14 (AP).—Britain suffered a whopping deficit of £80 million (\$200 million) in its trade with the rest of the world in March, the government announced today.

It was the second large monthly deficit in a row after a year of nearly unbroken trade surpluses. The government put the revised deficit for February at £33 million. The larger March deficit was blamed partly on the coal miners' strike that month that forced massive electric power cuts and slowed industry to a halt.

The March deficit was Britain's largest since December 1970, when its trading loss in deals with the rest of the world reached £233 million because of a crippling dockers' strike.

Figures released by the Department of Trade and Industry showed that during March exports and re-exports fell £31 million to £720 million. Imports rose £15 million to £800 million.

Average Loss

In the first quarter of 1972, the government said, Britain's foreign trade averaged a loss of £27 million a month.

The three-month average is considered a better barometer for Britain's broad trade picture than the monthly figures. March was the first time in exactly a year that the three-month average had shown a loss.

Financial markets here dipped immediately after the disappointing trade figures were announced.

The figures announced today cover only the visible trade balance—exports versus imports. The loss is cushioned somewhat by invisible earnings—shipping, banking and insurance revenue—now totaling some £50 million a month, the government said.

Industrial Orders In Germany Rise Steeply in Month

FRANKFURT, April 14 (AP-DJ).—The seasonally adjusted order inflow in West German industry reached a record high in February primarily because of "very strongly" increased inflows of foreign orders, the Bundesbank said in its latest monthly report today.

The index for the order inflow rose to 107 (1970 equals 100) from the previous record level of 104, which it reached in January, 1972, and in April, May and June of 1971, the Bundesbank said.

For foreign orders, the index was at a record 114, up from 103 in January, from 99 a year ago and from the 1971 high of 107 chalked up last April.

Seasonally adjusted, the two-month period this year produced a 13 percent rise in the foreign order inflow from the preceding two-month period and a "near 5 percent" increase from comparable 1971, the Bundesbank said.

The inflow of domestic orders, also seasonally adjusted, slightly trailed the January result, but on a two-month basis, the order inflow returned to the mid-1971 level, the Bundesbank noted.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Iraq to Deliver Oil to Soviet Union

Iraq has agreed to deliver 7 million tons of oil to the Soviet Union over the next four years, Tass news agency said. The oil will come from the rich North Rumaila field, developed with Russian aid. Tass said 1 million tons of oil would be shipped this year and 2 million tons in each of the next three years.

Suez Pipeline Accord Signed

The general financial agreement for the \$320-million oil pipeline between Alexandria and the southern end of the Suez Canal has been initiated in Cairo. The contract was originally to have been signed by the end of October last year, but was delayed reportedly because of disagreement over terms of repayment. The official Middle East News Agency says the state-owned General Petroleum Corp. signed for Egypt while the Banque de Suisse and the Arab-French Banks Union signed for the consortium of nations providing the financing for the project. The agency says that the Swiss bank will collect the pipeline's tolls on behalf of the creditor nations over a period of eight years after its operation, with a certain percentage going to the Egyptian government for maintenance. The percentage was not specified. It adds that agreements with individual creditors and oil companies seeking to employ the pipeline remain to be concluded before actual construction starts. It is estimated that the average annual income of the project will reach \$113 million.

U.S. Auto Sales Decline Expected

U.S.-make auto sales fell 15.4 percent from year-earlier levels in early April, but the decline primarily reflected unusually high sales in the year-earlier period rather than any change in the basic auto sales picture, analysts say. Dealers

retailed 196,720 U.S.-make cars in the April 1-10 period, compared with a record 261,673 a year ago. There was one less selling day in the period this year, so the percentage decline is based on daily selling rates. In the year-ago period, industry sales were distorted on the high side because of the ending of a Chevrolet sales-incentive contest.

Manila Selects Auto Firms

General Motors, Ford Motor, Toyota Motor and Volkswagenwerk have been selected by the Philippine board of investments to build automobile manufacturing plants in the Philippines. The announcement in Manila climaxed several months of heated competition among seven foreign car makers, all with assembly operations in the Philippines in partnership with local firms, to participate in the country's progressive car-manufacturing program. The three firms not selected—Renault, Chrysler and Nissan Motor—will be forced to phase out their current car assembly operations within the next year because the central bank will end allocations of dollars for the import of parts and accessories.

Union Minière to Cut Dividend

Union Minière directors propose to lower the dividend payable June 9 to 75 Belgian francs from 95 francs paid last year. The company says final results confirmed expectations and profits for 1971 were "well below those for 1970." However, it did not disclose profit figures. Among reasons for the profit decline, Union Minière cited low prices for non-ferrous metals, a "marked fall" in the results of several of its investments, declining interest rates on its loans and deposits and the need to write down various investments because of falling stock market prices.

2 U.S. Steel Firms Pledge They Won't Raise Prices

By William D. Smith

NEW YORK, April 14 (NYT).

—Bethlehem Steel Corp., the nation's second-largest steel producer, promised customers yesterday in a surprise move, that it would not increase prices on rolled steel products before Jan. 1, 1973. The move was followed today by Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp.

Roller steel accounts for well over 90 percent of rolled steel output and is the basic raw material in automobiles, ships, appliances, construction and in other major industries. Hot and cold-rolled steel products include sheet and strip, structural shapes, plates, tin mill products and rods.

Official Says Fed Should Cut Role Of Money Policy

By H. Erich Heinemann

NEW YORK, April 14 (NYT).

—Sherman J. Malsel took a retrospective look at his seven years as a member of the Federal Reserve Board of Governors yesterday and came to the conclusion that monetary policy—for which the reserve is responsible—should play a far smaller role in stabilizing the economy.

Mr. Malsel's term as a member of the board expired in January but he is continuing to serve until President Nixon appoints his successor.

The basic argument, as Mr. Malsel developed it in remarks to a small group of students and businessmen, was that the cost to society of sharp changes in monetary policy were likely to be greater than the benefits produced.

In a parting shot at his colleagues, Mr. Malsel said that "we would all be better off if monetary policy (and, therefore, the Federal Reserve) were to occupy a less prominent spot in the news (and, therefore, in the economy) in the future than it has in the recent past."

Meanwhile, the rate of monetary expansion continued to accelerate, with the money supply averaging \$254 billion in the four weeks ended April 8, which represented a 10.9 percent seasonally adjusted compound annual rate of increase in the three months ended on that date. By contrast, over the last year, money has grown at a 6.3 percent annual rate.

In a statement later today, U.S. Steel Corp. said it will continue to be fully competitive with other producers, indicating it will join the price freeze. AP-Dow Jones reported, Republic Steel Corp. also said it would hold its prices.

Increase Foreseen

Many observers had believed that the industry would seek a price increase from the Price Commission following the 8 percent wage increase that steel workers will receive this August, under the terms of their 1971 contract.

On Jan. 1 of this year, with government approval, the industry raised the price of hot rolled, or less finished, steel by 7 percent. The price of cold rolled, or more finished, steel was raised by a similar 7 percent in Feb. There has been some weakening in certain markets and prices have been cut back somewhat.

Bethlehem's move was interpreted by some as an attempt to bring an orderly pattern to the steel market instead of a big build-up of orders before the wage increase followed by a big letdown if and when a price increase was obtained.

A Bethlehem spokesman said the corporation did not believe that the action would give it a sufficient increase in volume over the year to offset the August wage increase.

Nonetheless, the spokesman added, Bethlehem had always felt that price guarantees in the industry were desirable and that conditions now were right for re-instituting them.

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

	Today	Previous
Star. 18 per ct.	2.6085	2.6102
Belg. fr. (100)	42.95-99	42.95-99
Belg. fr. (100)	44.11-13	44.09-109
Deutsche mark	3.1775	3.1760
Danish krona	6.9200-20	6.9203-33
Swiss franc	26.98-27.05	26.98-27.0
Fr. fr. (100)	4.87-673	4.8755-673
Fr. fr. (100)	5.0350-0355	5.0345-0355
Guinean franc	2.297-97	2.2984-44
Israeli pound	4.20	4.20
Lira	503.50-75	503.0-40
Peseta	64.8550-57	64.5530-50
Schilling	23.10-12	23.08-10
Sw. krona	4.7315-25	4.7315-25
Swiss franc	3.2535-50	3.2475-95
Yen	302.85	302.40

(a)—Free. (b)—Commercial.

Monopoly Suit Slices Prices of TV Stocks

NEW YORK, April 14 (NYT).—Several television-network stocks tumbled in active trading on the New York Stock Exchange today in response to Justice Department plans to file anti-trust suits charging them with an entertainment monopoly.

The losers were Columbia Broadcasting System, down 2 7/8 to 54 3/8, American Broadcasting Companies, down 3 1/4 to 71 5/8, and Viacom International, off 1 7/8 to 24 1/8.

However, RCA, whose National Broadcasting Co. subsidiary also was one of the anti-trust targets, managed to edge up 1/4 to 39 3/4 after selling as low as 38.

Viacom is a spinoff of CBS. It syndicates CBS shows and films and operates a domestic CATV cable. Its name derives from visual audio communications—the main characteristics of the field in which it operates.

Elsewhere, the stock market's performance was fairly even.

The Dow Jones industrial average, still knocking on the door of its peak in 1969, rose 2.19 to finish at 967.73 its best closing in nearly three years.

Sign of Confidence

The fact that the Dow moved up prior to a weekend with such uncertainties as the heated-up war in Vietnam confronting investors, was regarded as another sign of its confidence.

If the Dow surmounts the May 14, 1969, figure of 968.85, analysts will draw a bead on the next target. This would be the Dec. 3, 1969, peak at 985.21—a goal that lies within striking distance of the magic 1,000 mark.

Earnings proved the key for the action in some individual stocks, including Grand Union, the volume leader.

Grand Union fell 7/8 to 18 after posting a yearly low at 17 1/2. Earlier this week, the company reported a decline in profits for its latest fiscal year. Prior to that, it and other supermarket chains came under selling pressure brought about by the administration's move to combat rising food prices.

Steel stocks generally surrendered fractions. U.S. Steel's stock slipped 1/4 to 33, while Bethlehem Steel dropped 3/8 to 32 1/2. J & L finished unchanged at 18.

Other stocks in reverse gear

included Purolator, down 1 1/2 to 143, J.C. Penney, 1 1/2 to 73 3/4, Sears, Roebuck, 3/8 to 115 1/8, Xerox, 1 1/2 to 142 1/8, and Cummins Engine, 1 1/2 to 50 1/2. Cummins reported a loss for the March quarter, versus a profit a year earlier.

Unishops, another soft spot, fell 1 7/8 to 21 7/8. President Bernard Kessler said yesterday the company will have a first-quarter 1972 loss of approximately \$2.5 million versus last year's loss of \$200,000.

NASDAQ activities included North Central Air, 6 3/4, up 3/8, BankAmerica, 42 7/8, up 1 1/4, Penn Life, 31 7/8, up 3/4, and Variable Annuity, 13 1/4, off 1/4.

Prices edged higher in moderately active trading on the American Stock Exchange. The American index climbed 0.06 to 25.53, while advances topped declines, 498 to 444.

Turnover was 5.12 million shares, compared with 5.79 million yesterday.

Company Reports

Crown Zellerbach
First Quarter 1972 1971
Revenue (millions) 258.0 232.0
Profits (millions) 7.66 10.69
Per Share 0.32 0.45
*Restated.

First Chicago Corp.
First Quarter 1972 1971
Revenue (millions) 173.9 148.8
Profits (millions) 5.18 3.26
Per Share 0.31 0.17
*Restated.

Koppers
First Quarter 1972 1971
Revenue (millions) 128.3 118.5
Profits (millions) 1.31 0.95
Per Share 0.21 0.15

Unionamerica
First Quarter 1972 1971
Revenue (millions) 85.67 84.62
Profits (millions) 80.64 80.95
Per Share 0.6578 0.6463
Per Share 0.6055 0.6055
a—Before securities transactions.
b—After securities transactions.

How to place your portfolio under investment management starting with as little as \$5,000

If the money you have today is to grow in the future toward more income, or for education, travel, leisure, retirement, it must be kept working full time to achieve your goals.

Yet you may find that you are actually losing ground due to inflation, taxes or lack of time for investment decisions. To help solve this problem, clients in 55 countries have turned to The Danforth Associates Investment Management Plan. It has, we believe, proved especially efficient in providing continuing capital growth supervision for portfolios of from \$5,000 to \$50,000—on behalf of people who recognize and can share the risks and rewards of common stock investments. The cost is modest, as low as \$100 per year.

For a complimentary copy of a 42 page report describing this tested plan, its complete 10-year "performance record," and how it may help you now, simply write Dept. 8-37.

THE DANFORTH ASSOCIATES
WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS., U.S.A.
Investment Management • Incorporated 1936

SENIOR PARTNER BUSINESS CONSULTANT

An American-Swiss business group is planning to establish a European office in Zurich, shortly. This business consulting office will be assigned with the responsibility to develop and direct overall marketing, commercial, financial and business venture development, primarily for clients of the firm, in medium to small size industrial sector. The office will also be responsible for advising and making recommendations to the clients in determination of overall clients' objectives, policies and marketing strategies in the Continent.

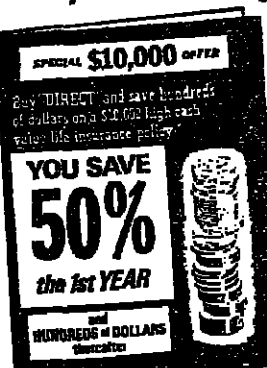
A dynamic, business-venture oriented Swiss (or a European citizen with appropriate Swiss work permits), between the age of 30 to 45, is invited to apply in full confidence for this position as the Senior Partner and General Manager of the Swiss operations, directly responsible to the partners of the firm, with whom he will share the responsibility of overall decision making. He will be assisted in his functions by his own staff team, the partners of the firm and a subsidiary office in the United States.

The applicant, besides possessing an absolute command of the English, German and preferably French languages, must also have a minimum experience of five years, either in the field of investment banking (corporate finance) and/or in management consulting (corporate strategy), with ability and a proven record of new business development in Western Europe.

For the right candidate we offer the above stated position, backed with generous partnership and a basic salary commensurate with this opportunity. Candidates with the sense of drive and entrepreneurship should direct their applications with curriculum vitae and a recent photograph to:

Box D 3181, Herald Tribune, Paris.

If you are thinking of buying life insurance:



THIS BOOKLET CAN SAVE YOU HUNDREDS OF DOLLARS!

THE LOWEST PREMIUM high cash value policy offered by any U.S. company for your money back is fully described in this free booklet. Send the coupon.

NO OBLIGATION — NO AGENT WILL CALL
Please send free LOWEST COST LIFE Booklet

AMERICAN CONTINENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
1117 NORTH THIRD STREET
PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85004, U.S.A.
Serving Policyowners World-Wide
OLD LINE LEGAL RESERVE

Name _____
Street _____
City _____
State/Country _____
FORM 2111

AT&T's 'New Era' Picturephone Shelved for Want of Customers

By William H. Jones

WASHINGTON, April 14 (WP).—A device hailed by American Telephone & Telegraph Co. last year as opening "a new era in telecommunications"—the picturephone—has been put on the shelf for want of customers.

Even the White House—where Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. installed 10 of the phones free of charge in 1970 on an experimental basis—has declined to purchase the service. Budget officers decided they could not justify the expense. C&P rates are \$10 per month for a picturephone line plus \$60 a month per set in addition to a one-time line charge of \$100 and onetime set charge of \$50. Customers receive 30 minutes of calling time a month, and must pay 20 cents for every additional minute.

Beside the steep expense of the service, AT&T spokesmen said major factors contributing to the picturephone failure were a morass of service problems in New York City.

Initial long distance service is seen as impractical without New York connections, because of the concentration of potential customers there who would desire visual communications with facilities elsewhere. "The picturephone's no good if there is no one else to talk to," an AT&T spokesman comments.

Prime Rates Raised

NEW YORK, April 14 (AP-DJ).—First National City Bank and Irving Trust said today their floating prime rates will be raised to 5 1/4 percent from 5 percent, effective Monday. Marine Midland Bank also raised its rate to 5 1/4 percent.

PACIFIC WEST INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION

Stockholders may obtain share price directly from:

PACIFIC WEST INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION
226 Second Ave. West, Seattle, Washington.

These securities having been placed privately outside The Netherlands, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.



Dfls 60,000,000

NEW ZEALAND

6 1/4 pCt bearer Notes 1972 due 1976/79

Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.
Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.
Bank Mees & Hope NV
Pierson, Heldring & Pierson

S. G. Warburg & Co. Limited
Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft

April 15, 1972.

2

2

[illegible]

303-
143-
515-

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2
--	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	---

•

[illegible]

175+
234

[illegible]

5746—
854—

[illegible]
$$2\frac{1}{2} + 2\frac{1}{2} = 5$$

.60	112	72	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%
.80	112	72	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%
1.00	112	72	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%
1.20	112	72	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%
1.40	112	72	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%
1.60	112	72	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%
1.80	112	72	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%
2.00	112	72	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%
2.20	112	72	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%
2.40	112	72	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%
2.60	112	72	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%
2.80	112	72	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%
3.00	112	72	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%
3.20	112	72	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%
3.40	112	72	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%
3.60	112	72	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%
3.80	112	72	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%
4.00	112	72	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%
4.20	112	72	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%
4.40	112	72	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%
4.60	112	72	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%
4.80	112	72	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%
5.00	112	72	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%
5.20	112	72	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%
5.40	112	72	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%
5.60	112	72	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%
5.80	112	72	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%
6.00	112	72	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%
6.20	112	72	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%
6.40	112	72	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%
6.60	112	72	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%
6.80	112	72	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%
7.00	112	72	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%
7.20	112	72	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%
7.40	112	72	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%
7.60	112	72	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%
7.80	112	72	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%
8.00	112	72	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%
8.20	112	72	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%
8.40	112	72	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%
8.60	112	72	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%
8.80	112	72	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%
9.00	112	72	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%
9.20	112	72	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%
9.40	112	72	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%
9.60	112	72	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%
9.80	112	72	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%
10.00	112	72	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%

十
十
十

[illegible]

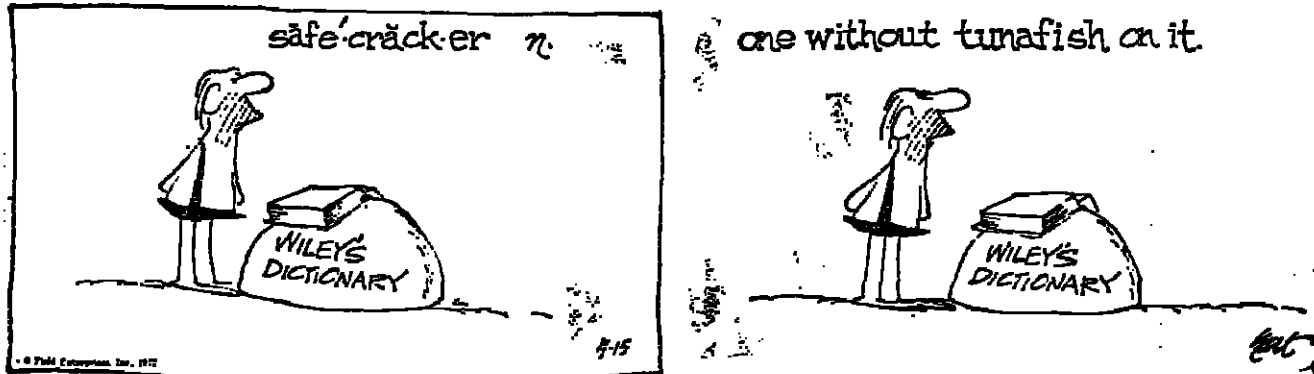
American Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

PEANUTS



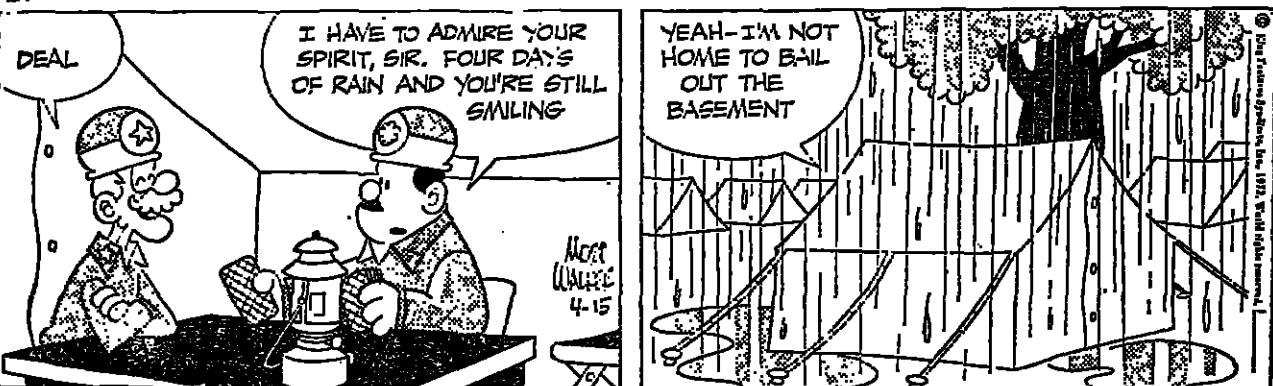
B.C.



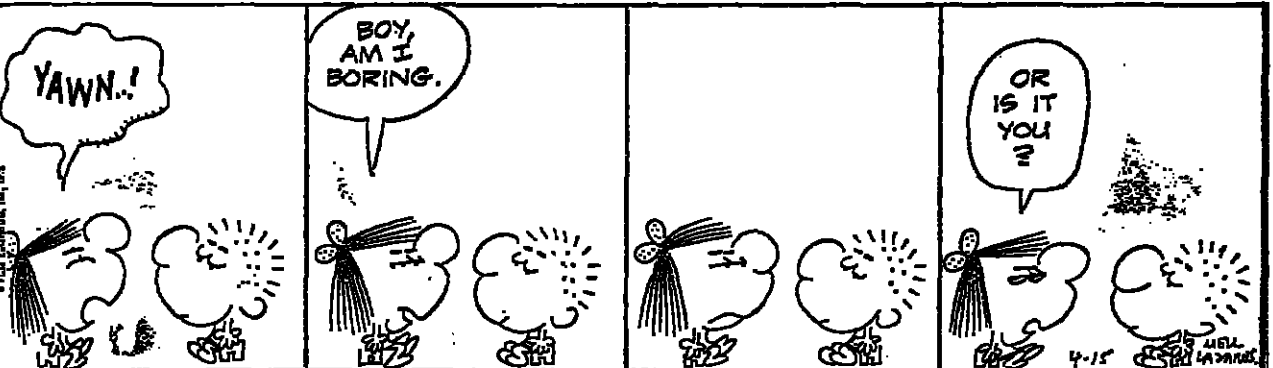
L.I.L. ABNER



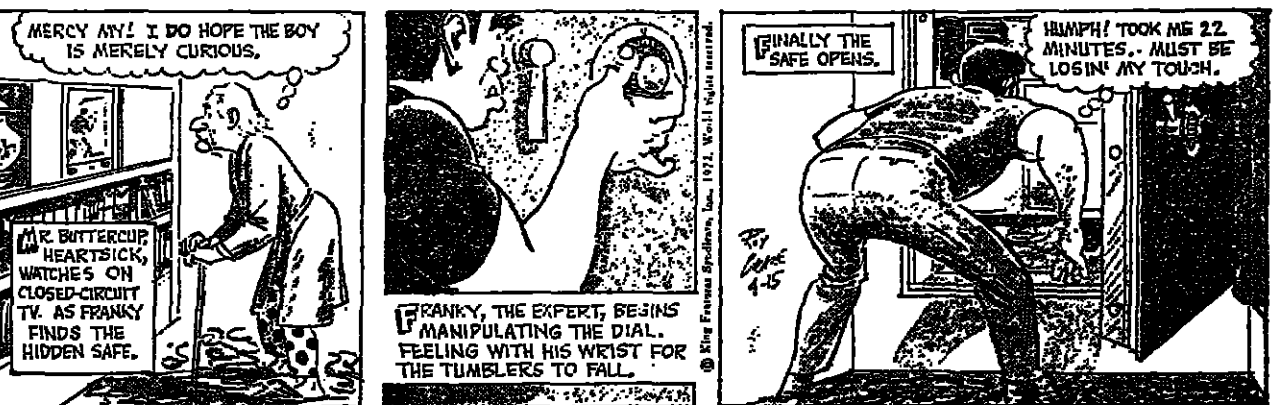
BEETLE BAILEY



MIS SPEACH



BUZ SAWYER



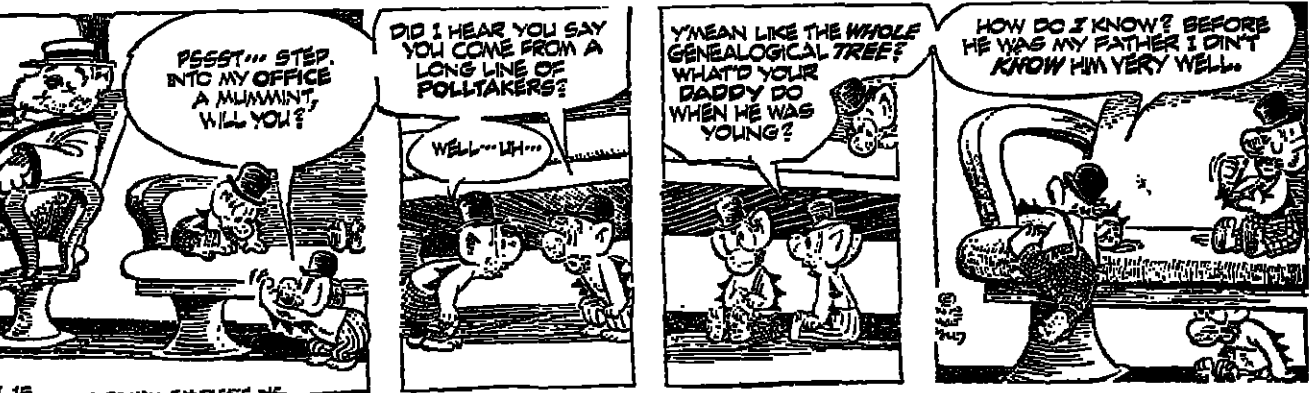
WIAZRD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE

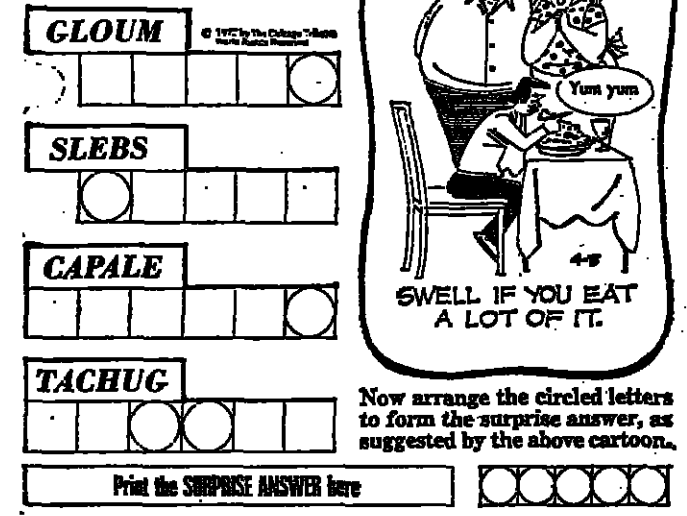


DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE - that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Yesterday's Jumble: LIVEN PAGAN HAMPER SURETY

Answer: What number 246 was - HIS PEN NAME

BOOKS

FOREVER FLOWING

By Vasily Grossman, Translated from the Russian by Thomas P. Whitney, Harper & Row, 247 pp. \$6.95.

Reviewed by Thomas Lask

IN one of the powerfully conceived images in Vasily Grossman's novel, the Russian state is described in physical terms as to entity of such great mass as to warp everything that comes within its orbit. How Russians were bent by that magnetic pull from their decency, their humanity is the substance of this novel. It isn't, strictly speaking, a novel at all, even within the latitude granted that term. The characters, though distinctive, are types, examples in a dissertation on the post-revolutionary state.

There is no story to speak of, and what story there is, one of betrayal, imprisonment and release, is neither new nor unknown. But the form does not matter nor the old fashioned writing (if we judge the original by Thomas Whitney's translation) nor such clumsy devices as the intrusion of the author to the forgetful exclusion of his main figure. "Forever Flowing" is not intended as blithe entertainment; it is the thoughts of a man who has seen much, wondering amid the ruins and shards of his life how they came about. As such it is as eloquent a memorial to the anonymous little man in the Stalinist state as "Dr. Zhivago" is to the artistic spirit in post-Charist Russia and "The First Circle" to the scientific intelligentsia.

"Forever Flowing" is a look at the Soviet state from the very bottom, not from the bottom of society or the political spectrum, but from the place where all the lofty decisions from on high, all abstractly conceived theories, all high sounding resolves are translated into human endeavor and measured by human results. It is the place where all theories are made flesh. Grossman judges all theories by simple rules: What happens to the people to whom they apply?

As he follows the results from the time of Lenin to that of the post-World War II leadership, he concludes that the state is a rapacious, relentless, soul-crushing adversary - an enemy of the people. Yet so powerful is the embracing magnetism of the state that the citizenry contrive at their own downfall. At the worst it allows the scum, the Yagoda and Beria to come to the top; at best it corrupts even the well-meaning and men of principle. The real saints are few and far between.

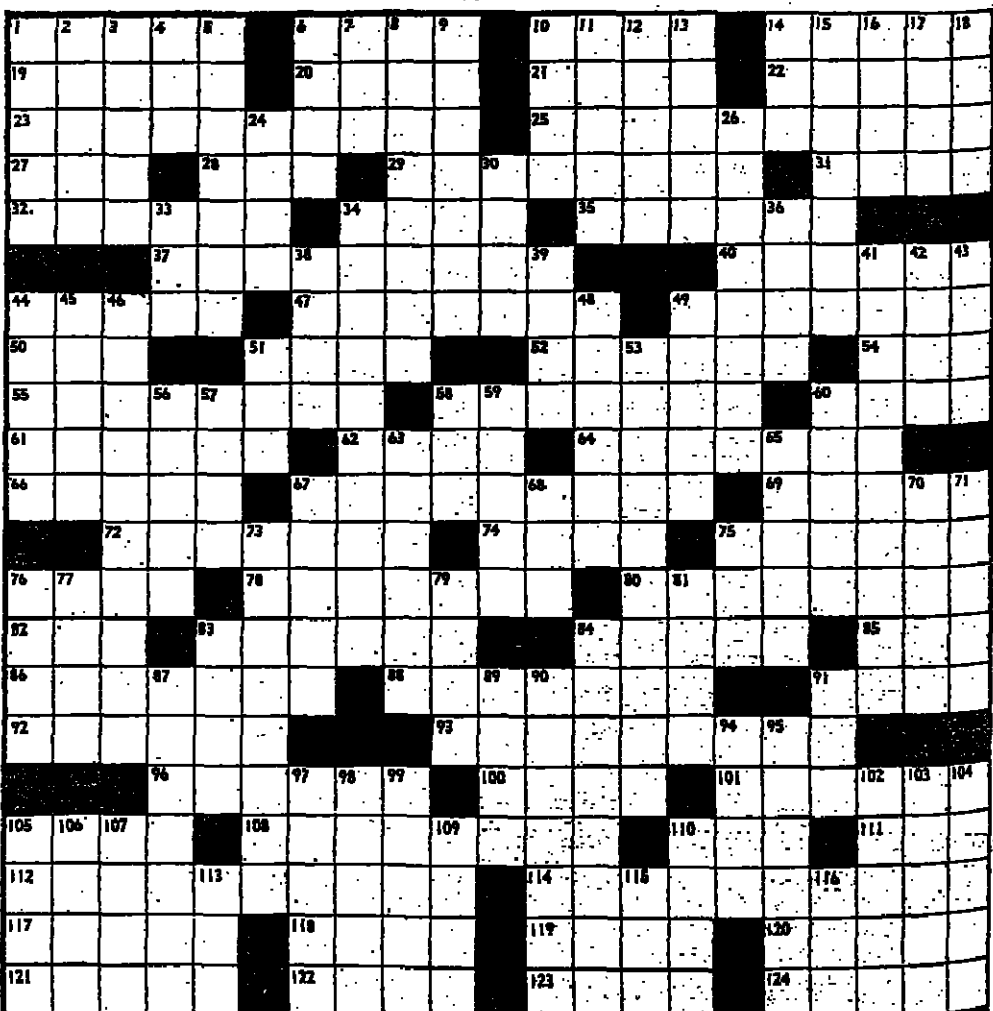
Ivan Grigoryevich has been given his freedom after 30 years in the Russian slave labor camps, and he returns to Moscow, to Leningrad, to once familiar places, an old, gaunt, bent man. As he visits a cousin, encounters a comrade who had denounced him to the prosecutor, finds lodgings and a job for himself, Russia's history, his own past and that of so many he knew boil and bubble in his mind. His reappearance disconcerts those he meets; they find their dormant consciences flickering to life, unpleasant memories floating to the top of their minds.

Thomas Lask is a New York Times book reviewer.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by WILL WENG

MEASURING UP—By A. J. Santora



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS
1 Campus balls
2 Humane org.
10 Locations
14 Behind the
19 Grant of
20 Grant of
21 Clerical leave
22 Minorities
23 Eastern title
24 Peas' dragon
25 Majors
26 Fortnight
27 Deban
28 French drink
29 Defense arm
30 Pop
31 Like some
32 Luxuries
33 Many
34 words
35 "De uno
36 says
37 Unfeeling
38 Heartened
39 Jesters
40 Wall decor
41 Hawaii's plus
50 P.L. native
51 Type of therm.
52 Stay on
53 Operated
54 Driver, e.g.
55 Dishon
56 Lazily
57 Lamb's "Re-
58 says
59 Complains
60 Maude Adams
61 at
62 "The wages
63 "Smash"
64 Reached
65 Being fools
66 Tiger in India
67 Beethoven
68 symphony
69 Highlander
70 Las Vegas filling
71 Kings
72 Quaint
73 Quilt
74 No help
75 Clover
76 Spot
77 Network
78 Baroque
79 Ruler's world
80 Guess
81 Bubbles over
82 One of
83 letters
84 Single
85 John's John
86 Innumerable
87 Dine at home
88 Rather weak
89 French entrée
90 Sialomate
91 Slowly
92 Destroy
93 Biblical twin
94 Beige
95 Criteria
96 Common Latin
97 abbr.

DOWN
47 Galaxy
48 Jim Backus role
49 Dits
50 (get along)
51 The dove
52 S.A. Indians
53 Kirk's state
54 CoDirectors of a kind
55 Coquette
56 Herbie Sp.
57 Seek damages
58 Woman
59 with
60 Koh
61 (diamond)
62 Cassidy
63 Flad
64 Delays
65 Chinese tea
66 of the
67 old black
68 Savory
69 Supposed
70 Close
71 Griffe
72 Instance
73 Fab weapons
74 Abbr.
75 Except
76 Gallow
77 Long time
78 Irish comedy
79 Corrodes
80 Saver
81 All
82 Serial bomb
83 Siles
84 Type of graph
85 Sur. hand
86 Regular
87 Gossip
88 Playing card
89 Workers
90 Assault
91 Utility
92 Salt
93 White frost
94 Pronghorn
95 Sur. hand
96 Differ
97 Fals
98 "The
99 "The
100 "The
101 "The
102 "The
103 "The
104 "The
105 "The
106 "The
107 "The
108 "The
109 "The
110 "The
111 "The
112 "The
113 "The
114 "The
115 "The
116 "The
117 "The
118 "The
119 "The
120 "The
121 "The

